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•• ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Advisers on Cutting Waste

Pioneers: Today's Horizons

Four Miles High in Glider

¶ **Frontiers**—Although most geographic frontiers long since have disappeared, new frontiers beckon. Today's horizons are social, economic, governmental, and mental. Frontiers of unspoiled land attracted earlier pioneers who sought liberation from the crowding heat of older cultures. Today's pioneers are called upon to face and solve the causes of social unrest. They no longer can so easily go away and leave unpleasant conditions behind. In Denver—once a frontier town in a pioneer land and now a modern city set a mile high in the Rockies—the University is tackling a frontier that could liberate more people than the discovery of some new Colorado. Young men and women are to be trained as research aides for giving counsel to citizens' groups on how to reduce wastes in governmental expenditures. Improvement of public welfare services is another objective. At Harvard, the new building for the Littauer Graduate School of Public Administration is rising. In scores of colleges a new generation of public officials is being grounded in the fundamentals of intelligent government.

¶ **Wilderness of Economics**—No tangled mountains or desert wastes placed greater obstacles in the way of human progress than do the frontiers of modern economics. Whoever can find a way to "help the young and old get established" in secure employment and in progressive use of their talents, is a pioneer of pioneers. Elbert Hubbard, like many humanitarians, sought to meet this need. His famous Roycroft Craft Center at East Aurora, N. Y., is to be revived. It was founded more than 40 years ago. Then Roycroft was chiefly a center for fine printing. Later it added other crafts. The aim of the revived center is "to rehabilitate the poor chap who has been thrown aside, the youth thrown out of college because of economic conditions, and the man beyond 40 who has been ruined because he has been thrown out of his job and can't fit into any other." The method is to "teach them trades and occupations that will enable them to fit." • Greenbelt, Md., is about to launch the experiment of a completely co-operative community. All stores are to be owned and operated by the citizens. Greenbelt dates from the days of Rexford Guy Tugwell as a New Deal official, and started as a resettlement project. The first families moved in last October.

¶ **Harlem Finds a Way**—When geographical frontiers were pushed back, the explorers found men of other colors, other speech, other customs. Today in Germany, Italy, Palestine—almost wherever you touch the news — some form of adjustment remains to be worked out between men who look out from differing cultural backgrounds. Nationalism and race combine to intensify most of the day's struggles. Harlem has had its troubles over the question of employment for Negroes. In this largest Negro community in the world, within the world's largest city, the two races have just reached a significant accord. It provides that at least one third of all white collar jobs are to be held by Negroes. Months of negotiation prepared the way. Negotiators were the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, set up by Mayor La Guardia, and the Uptown Chamber of Commerce.

¶ **For Racial Tolerance**—In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Congress Against Racial Persecution adopts resolutions opposing anti-Semitism. Composed of delegates from labor, liberal, and left wing organizations, the congress favored easing of immigration restrictions in the Americas. In Rio de Janeiro, the Commission for the Permanency of Foreigners in Brazil acts to regularize the status of many who came in under dubious circumstances. They are given 120 days to register. Penalties for failure to register are fine, imprisonment, or deportation. •In the application of this regulation, as in others, the motive may outweigh the act. Tolerance is an attitude. It does not exclude the safeguarding of essential interests. But tolerance never mistakes racial bitterness for an essential interest.

¶ **Depths and Heights**—There are still quite a few of those frontiers that always have lured the adventurous, frontiers you can see and measure more easily than the frontiers of economics and of sociology. U. S. Navy divers set a depth record of 500 feet. In Wasserkuppe, Germany, Air Capt. Walther Drechsel rides the thermals to a glider altitude record tentatively set at 23,196 feet. A two-seater glider reached 18,044 feet.

¶ **Where Is Invasion?**—Governor Earle of Pennsylvania called a special session of the Legislature to pass laws checkmating a local grand jury investigation of State officials. He charged judicial invasion. Judge Paul N. Schaeffer rules the laws unconstitutional, on the ground of executive invasion. • Speaking of frontiers. . . .

WCTU Centers Efforts Upon Young America

Call to youth of the world seeks objective of total abstinence from all narcotics.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9—Young America received almost exclusive attention today at the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, delegates and speakers spotlighting positive activities of the state and national WCTU organizations toward education against alcohol and held it to be basic in teaching youth self-control and constructive citizenship.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer of the National WCTU, revealed in an address that the largest temperance expenditure of the organization—$55,535—was for presentation of the nature and effects of alcohol through teaching in the public schools. This education campaign is a part of the five-year alcohol education program commemorating the centennial of Frances E. Willard, WCTU founder.

Eugene L. Ray

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns
National Treasurer, WCTU

Goal of World Peace

Youth's responsibility to the world of tomorrow was emphasized by Miss Minnie Crovelli of Bernardsville, New Jersey, member of the Youth's Temperance Council of the WCTU Youth Auxiliary. "We the youth of the United States," she said, "challenge the youth of the world to declare their stand for total abstinence from all alcohol beverages, to promote a program of alcohol education, to urge the passing of legislative measures which will eliminate gambling, crime, and liquor evils which entice young people. We have declared for a warless world and we will do all in our power to attain the goal of world peace." She urged youth of other nations to make the same declaration and follow it through.

Mrs. Alvin Sherbine of Johnstown, Pa., of the WCTU Child Welfare Committee, declared youth should be protected from temptations of crime and immorality through the influence of the home, public school education, and the churches. "Juvenile delinquency flourishes where religious influences are weak," she stated.

Program of Moral Education

"Social morality is a condition that we are ever approaching but never reaching," asserted Mrs. Grace H. Budde of Seattle, National Director of the WCTU Department of Social Morality. Moral education in order to be effective should cover all age levels, she said.

Today all the delegates to the convention took a half holiday and boarded a sight-seeing ferryboat for a tour of white-capped San Francisco harbor and a glimpse of manmade Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

WCTU program for youth: Page 5.

Mediator Role For Britain In Border Clash?

Arbitration by London hinted after talks with representatives of the Soviet and Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The possibility of British mediation of the dispute between Japan and Soviet Russia over the Siberian-Manchukuoan border was seen in talks at the Foreign Office by both Soviet and Japanese diplomats.

Ivan M. Maisky, Soviet Russian Ambassador just back from a lengthy visit in Moscow, hurried to the Foreign Office and conferred with Sir Lancelot Oliphant, who is in charge during the absence of the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, on vacation.

An informed source in discussing the Russo-Japanese dispute on the Siberian-Korean-Manchukuon border said:

"The question of mediation undoubtedly has been discussed by British officials but they will take no steps in this direction unless invited by either the Soviet or Japanese Governments."

Confer in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—Funao Miyakawa, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, visited the Foreign Office and talked with the chief of the Far Eastern section about the Siberian-Korean border clashes.

It was understood the conversations were limited to discussion of the recent fight between Soviet Russian and Japanese troops at Suifenho mentioned by Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff Sunday in his talk with Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Soviet newspapers continued silent on the border situation but published a large volume of patriotic resolutions of workers' mass meetings pledging support to the Government.

A mass meeting of 100,000 in the Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk sent a message to Joseph Stalin, "great organizer of Socialist victories," pledging loyalty.

"The Far Eastern frontier is like forged steel and concrete—impenetrable by the enemy," the message said.

A meeting at Vladivostok uttered similar defiance against "the bandits' bloc of aggressors," asserting that the "aggressors" were planning a new World War by first attacking Soviet Russia.

The resolution added:

"Every collective farm and every factory is a fortress against which the Japanese militarists and world fascists will break their teeth."

U. S. Is 'Informed'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito has "exchanged information" on the Russo-Japanese border fighting with Secretary of State Cordel Hull.

In his first conference at the State Department with Mr. Hull in several weeks, the Japanese Ambassador said they discussed the general Far Eastern situation, including the border conflict.

Anti-Japanese drive sweeps northern provinces of China: Page 4.

Perfection in Smoothness

Westinghouse

Dr. Stewart Way Examines Bearing of Mt. Palomar Telescope

The Westinghouse research engineer uses a surface-finish microscope for detection of ridges which may be only a few thousandths of an inch deep but which appear like craters under the magnifying glass.

Hurley Offers New Plan To End Deadlock

Urges $5,000,000 still in road fund be used for work relief — avoids bond issues.

In another effort to break his deadlock with the Legislature over an unemployment relief program, Gov. Charles F. Hurley sent a special message to the House of Representatives today, asking that $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund be expended upon a Statewide highway program of 55 projects.

The projects would be supervised by the Department of Public Works and would furnish 5,000 men with five months' employment on a five-day work-week basis, the Governor told the Legislature.

In this entirely new proposal for a work-relief program, the Governor made no mention of the so-called compromise $10,000,000 relief program suggested at Worcester last week by the State Federation of Labor. This program called for a bond issue of $5,000,000 and the appropriation to cities and towns of the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund.

Avoids Bond Issue

Gov. Hurley's message today avoided any program financed by a bond issue.

"I would have preferred to put more men to work if your honorable body had seen fit to pass my previous requests for bond issues," the Governor stated, "but in view of your attitude on this subject on two different occasions, I have no alternative but to seek to use the funds now available to relieve unemployment to this extent."

The Governor's message was read to the House of Representatives, which then adjourned to meet on Friday. The message was referred to the Ways and Means Committee which will hold hearings on Thursday. Speaker Horace T. Cahill stated.

Republicans to Meet

Meanwhile, Mr. Cahill has called a meeting of the Rules Committee to discuss the message. He said he will also call a caucus of Republican members of the House to consider what action they will take on the Governor's proposal. It is expected that Mr. Cahill will confer with Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Up today, the Governor has steadfastly requested that the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund—which money is raised by the gasoline tax—be transferred to the general fund to lower the State tax. The Republican-controlled Legislature has demanded that this $5,000,000 be distributed to cities and towns for regular highway work.

Bows to Republicans

Governor Hurley's proposal, therefore, accedes to the GOP request for a "real" State tax, but differs in that the fund will be spent for entirely new highway projects and under the direction of the State Department of Public Works instead of local communities.

The proposal would leave the State tax, according to legislative leaders, at $22,000,000, but if the 10 per cent surtax on incomes now before the Senate is enacted, the State tax would be pegged at $17,500,000.

The new program lists specifically each of the 55 projects, most of which are scattered throughout the central and eastern parts of the State. Largest project of the group calls for expenditure of $1,000,000 for the first section of a new State highway between Boston and Lowell.

The second largest project calls for construction of Chicopee Street in Chicopee, costing $380,000.

Word From Washington

Mr. Hurley told the Legislators that the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington "recently informed Massachusetts that there were about 55 miles of State highways in connection with which Massachusetts had received Federal benefits, and it was demanded in this communication that these miles of State highways be placed in proper condition with some degree of reasonable promptness. From the foregoing, it is self-evident that some definite action must be taken with regard to the highways of Massachusetts."

If the Legislature enacts the Governor's new proposal, the State budget will be increased to the total of $82,074,965—an all-time record. His original budget in May totaled $71,731,725, but it has been increased by supplementary appropriations to the present total of $77,074,965. The previous record State budget was $72,000,000 under former Gov. James M. Curley.

New York Republicans Seek To Speed Charter Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9—Clearance of the general orders calendar of the Constitutional Convention to bring the five-months-old body to its final order of business is uppermost in the thought of the Republican majority leadership here this week.

It has taken form in the demand for full attendance at all sessions, with emphasis on the fact that highly important proposals still await debate and advancement to third reading.

Several of these have been held back by close votes and will be brought up for reconsideration, and there is a particular wish to have the decks clear for the Committee of the Whole handling of the proposed reapportionment of the State legislative districts.

With regard to the latter, the Democrats have virtually abandoned the idea of presenting a redistricting plan of their own, convinced that the Republican majority will line up solidly to pass whatever proposal on reapportionment it finally agrees upon. Instead, the Democrats will do their stint of stigmatizing in debate, but confine definitive action to the fall campaign, when they will carry their opposition to the voters.

This program on the issue became an increasing probability here after H. Duane Bruce, Republican Chairman of the Reapportionment Committee, had obtained permission to revise the geography of district adjustments to accord with the latest compromise reached in party councils. The recommitment is in the interest of getting an additional assembly district for New York City, bringing the New York County quota to 17 seats.

By this latest version, New York City, or the down-State half of the Commonwealth, will have 65 of the 159 seats now proposed for the lower

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Bearing Does Seven Miles In 131 Days

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9—The main bearing of the world's largest telescope literally crawled to a new world's marathon record Aug. 2, wearing a sunbonnet and chalking up a seven-mile-long grind which lasted 131 working days. Engineer "timekeepers" assert it was a hard grind too, the 317,000-pound bearing losing nearly a ton and a half (of steel) in the running.

The race was for perfection, not speed, and it was run on a 144-foot track in the generator works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. A specially constructed boring mill, machined, ground and polished the horseshoe-shaped bearing to within five one-thousandths of an inch of a perfect circle, scraping away some 2,800 pounds of steel in the grinding.

Hard but sensitive is this titan of steel, and that accounts for the sunbonnet. Research engineers prescribed it to reduce the expansion effect of the sun's rays on the steel. It seems shortly after starting the machining process last March engineers discovered that every afternoon around 4 o'clock the telescope bearing began to swell as it revolved slowly around the circular track of the boring mill. While the temperature increased approximately 10 degrees during the late afternoon sun bath, the steel expanded as much as thirteen-thousandths of an inch. At night it contracted. For two weeks an engineer filled reams of paper with calculations until he had charted the complete course of the expansion for every revolution of the bearing and was able to adjust the grinding wheels in proper ratio. Finally, when this did not suffice the men covered the skylight of the plant with blue paint and then built a "bonnet" a few inches above the bearing.

With the sun problem out of the way, craftsmen worked the huge bulk of steel into a perfect circle with a face almost as smooth as glass and as bright as a new nickel. They didn't trust their eyes to tell them when they had attained this smoothness, but followed instructions from Dr. Stewart Way, who spent many hours exploring the surface with a microscope.

Now, modern precision methods will enable this steel horseshoe to support the telescope structure despite its proportions of a six-story building. Its smoothness will permit the bearing to turn on oil pads with 600 times less friction than the conventional type bearing. When installed it can be turned by a motor of only 165-thousandths of a horsepower.

Immense Starry Globe Found Around Milky Way Galaxy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 9—Studies which show definitely that our disc-shaped Milky Way galaxy is surrounded by an immense globe of thinly distributed stars were reported here to the International Astronomical Union by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory.

Observations made at Harvard, he said, show that this "globe" has a diameter roughly 80,000 light years, reaching some 40,000 light years above and below the disc. The flat disc itself, in which nearly all the stars of the system are located, is of the order of 100,000 light years.

For a yardstick in these studies Dr. Shapley and his assistants used the magnitude or apparent brightness of more than 2,000 cluster-type Cepheid variable stars sought out and observed in all parts of the Milky Way system. Since stars of this type all have the same "candle-power"—about 200 times that of our sun—the magnitude or brightness as seen from earth is a clear indication of distance. The distribution of the variables is such as to leave no doubt that these distant stars are members of our galaxy, Dr. Shapley said.

Most of these 2,000 important variable stars were discovered for the first time on the Harvard plates during the investigation.

Dr. Shapley's announcement made in the course of a report before this international gathering of astronomers on the distribution of galaxies and absorption of light in the Milky Way, came as a by-product of Harvard's long-standing project to determine accurately the dimensions of the Mily Way system. As well as cluster-type variables, some 700 external galaxies and 300 simple variables viewed through a "window" or opening in the southern Milky Way, lent valuable aid.

Of particular interest to Milky Way investigators are the so-called "coal sacks" or dark patches particularly noticeable in regions where stars are thickest, but generally distributed all over the sky. These were once thought to be "holes" in the sky, places where there were no stars and the observer could peer through the populated universe into a "great beyond." Today these are known to be areas where absorbing matter has become concentrated, tremendous cosmic dust clouds which obscure the light from stars beyond. By studying the nature and distribution of galaxies in the constellation Perseus and Cassiopeia, Dr. Shapley hopes to learn more about the nature of such absorbing matter in the northern Milky Way.

Fifteen astronomers from Harvard are attending the Union sessions this week. Besides Dr. Shapley, two other Harvard men have been invited to speak: Assistant Prof. Bart J. Bok and Dr. Donald H. Menzel.

Fluctuating Freezing Point

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—It's only theoretical to say that water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or zero degrees Centigrade.

Experimenting at the National Bureau of Standards with 37 samples taken from lakes, rivers and other ordinary sources, Dr. N. Ernest Dorsey has discovered that some water can be chilled as low as six degrees below zero Fahrenheit or 38 degrees below Centigrade before turning to ice.

The exact freezing point, he explains, depends on the number and kind of motes or solid particles in the water. All of the water with which he experimented required temperatures lower than 32 degrees for freezing.

When water was heated and then cooled, its freezing point was much lower.

Dr. Dorsey's experiments were performed primarily to clear up the almost universal delusion about water's freezing point.

Aerial Fire Engines Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England — Bombs to extinguish fires instead of to start them are the idea of Mr. James Duncan, Fire Consultant and Editor of the Fire Engineer.

Mr. Duncan has been working for more than 20 years on plans for air fire-fighting squadrons. He has now circulated details of his scheme to many fire brigades throughout the world, and to all the main town councils of Britain.

The Board of Trade in Britain has recently been considering proposals submitted by Mr. Duncan to send appliances and trained personnel to outbreaks of fire on ships within a certain distance of the British coast.

Mr. Duncan has ambitious plans for establishing air arms for British fire brigades, to be equipped with four classes of aerial fire engines.

These range from a comparatively light plane carrying light chemical fire-fighting appliances to a machine the size of an air liner, carrying tons of foam and equipped with special fire-quenching bombs.

"Fire progress can now be definitely stopped by 'bombing out,'" Mr. Duncan declares.

Intimate Message From Washington

Harlan Observer Sees Need for Both Sides to Give In a Little to Establish New Era—One of Peace

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It cost the Government nearly $500,000 to try the coal companies of Harlan County, Kentucky, on a charge of criminal conspiracy to defraud labor. For this expense it got a hung jury. It is now planning to go through the whole process again just as soon as a date is set by the court.

The total cost to the Harlan companies and their operators probably did not fall far behind the cost to the Government. Their legal fees alone came to approximately $100,000. They had many other contingent legal costs, and most of all, they suffered from interruption of their business for nearly 12 weeks.

It seems a tragic commentary on the good sense of Americans if it is really necessary to go through this process again in order that employers and labor may learn to live together in just one small section of the United States. The writer, who sat through most of the trial and studied Harlan on the side, feels that there should be some compromise way out which would provide a foundation for the future of tolerance in place of the resentment which is sure to result if the charges are pushed on to an ultimate court verdict.

Whether there can be a meeting of minds where for two decades has been almost complete intolerance on both sides resulting in periodic labor warfare is a practical question which challenges the few who would prefer a fair compromise to a complete victory for either side. But at least it can do no harm to suggest a basis for compromise.

It would involve a conditional suspension of the Government's indictment pending reasonable proof, during a probationary period, of the willingness of the Harlan operators to make a sincere effort to put their labor relations on a new and better basis. There should be a detailed program for Harlan County, and there should be some guaranty of an honest effort to carry it out before the possibility of government prosecution is entirely removed.

Some Proposed Changes

The program itself should have three parts. It should provide first for the bona fide freedom of labor to organize, as guaranteed by law. Second, it should undertake the gradual education of labor to the self-reliance in both political and economic matters essential to responsible and effective trade unionism as well as to good citizenship. Third, it should lay the groundwork for regenerating material self-respect.

Under part one of the program there should be an immediate destruction of the barriers to union membership throughout Harlan. Employers should, however, go much further than mere passive tolerance. They should recognize in behalf of this attitude that responsible, co-operative unions are not built up overnight any more than they are built by being driven underground. They should approach the new experience with patience.

Under part two should come a gradual erasing of both the political and economic paternalism of the Harlan system which has sapped the self-reliance of the miners and made many of them poor material today for any exercise of independence.

Most important and urgent reform is abolition of the scrip system. Payment of wages should be in cash, and the miners taught to learn how to live from one pay day to the next. With abolition of scrip should go a thorough housecleaning of the company commissary system. Commissary books should be open for inspection by union committees. A limit on net profit to the company from its store should be set at a reasonable figure.

Improving Moral Responsibility

Along with development of economic self-reliance should come gradual education in political responsibility. A first step might well be to give the miners the right to choose their own clergymen. Next, school teachers for their children. Certainly they should have a voice in the selection of their doctors if they are to continue to be charged a fixed sum every month for medical service. They pay for these services. They should have some control over performance. And in exercising that control they would gradually learn what it is to be a citizen of a democratic community.

Part three of the program should call for a minimum effort on the part of all employers to make living conditions less depressing. Such a simple and inexpensive expedient as offering an annual prize of $100 for the neatest and most attractive yard around a miner's house would do wonders to any mining camp, in producing dividends in pride and self-respect. A company might well offer to provide the paint for any miner who would paint up his house. The houses are all company owned—and seldom painted.

A compromise on such a basis would involve giving up a great deal by both sides. The Government would lose the possible satisfaction of establishing its charges in the courts, and a precedent which it plans to use against "Little Steel" and Henry Ford. The Harlan employers would lose what is at the root of the whole issue—their paternalistic domination of their community. Perhaps it is best for the country as a whole that the issue be fought out to a legal conclusion. But it certainly would be better for Harlan if there could be a compromise.

Joseph C. Harsch

Learning: From A to Zed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Asparagus to Zanzibar, that's the route to official learning here and the total distance is a matter of inches.

This disclosure follows a visit to the newly opened central bookshop of Britain's biggest publishing concern — His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Journeying round the shelves and counters of the Kingsway sales depot vistas of amazing knowledge open up for the passer-by. Here is something about the Diplodocus in South Kensington Museum, there is a study of Sky-Writing. And if you do not wish to write in the sky, how about "Instruction for Coal Mining."

Among the 6,000 separate books and booklets published annually, ranging in price from twopence to two pounds, are also copies of famous manuscripts, stories of ancient monuments, history books, manuals for sea cooks, and even elementary textbooks on how to drive an automobile (rejoicing under the very official title of "Manual of Driving and Maintenance of Mechanical Vehicles [Wheeled]").

In fact, there are so many books that the Stationery Office has had to publish one extra one, "Brief Guide to Government Publications (3d.)," to make things a bit easier for the man-in-the-street.

And, of course, the man-in-the-garden, who will surely start off with the second edition of "Asparagus 6d.," encouraged, maybe by the thought that he may eventually reach "Tonnage Measurements, 1s. 3d."

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Resigned Ministers' Act in Cuban Posts

HAVANA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Ministers in the resigned Cabinet continued today to handle urgent problems of their Departments as they awaited naming of a new Ministry by President Laredo Bru.

The President announced the resignation of the entire Cabinet last night. It was understood that while some ministers would retain their posts they all resigned to permit a reorganization.

In the Boston Section:

"Plan E" seen as answer to Cambridge police problem.

Corrigan bids farewell to Boston.

New appeal on parking meters is planned in Rhode Island.

John Hamilton will visit Massachusetts to talk to Republican women.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

South's Economics and Politics Hold Spotlight at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — Two documents of major importance to coming primary elections in the South went out of Washington last night.

One was the much discussed report on economic conditions in the South prepared by the National Emergency Council which was sent to Pensacola for the President to receive immediately on his arrival. The other was a political endorsement for anti-New Deal Senator Walter F. George of Georgia from the American Federation of Labor signed by its President, William Green.

These alone were enough to set the political kettle bubbling briskly, heated as both documents are with many implications, but not enough for this politically-minded city. Primaries in Nebraska, Ohio, Arkansas, and Idaho today had the experts poised with pencils sharpened over their charts and score sheets, while Democrats generally were still jubilating over the Barkley victory in the Kentucky primaries, and John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, derided that same victory as merely another incident in which "the Dutch have taken Holland" and an "omen" of Republican victories in November.

Time to Peruse Report

The National Emergency Council called attention to the dispatch of its report to Pensacola and it was bruited about in political circles that this document on "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem" would have an important effect on election developments in the South. Just what the effect will be was left to the speculator. One suggestion is that it will so emphasize the depressed condition of the South as to play into the hands of New Deal candidates and to disadvantage of the Old Guard, most of which is now out of line with the White House leadership.

Whether this is the import of the NEC report and its hasty dispatch to the dock where President Roosevelt will land, the next few days will probably disclose. The President will have time to look it over in Warm Springs and perhaps base on it his decision whether to carry the original "purge" plan into Georgia in an effort to oust Senator George, or let Georgia alone.

There seems to be considerable division of opinion among party strategists about the Georgia situation, the more aggressive New Dealers insisting that Senator George must be ruled out of the Senate, while those interested in keeping the party machine intact want the "purge" abandoned, particularly in Georgia.

"Satisfactory," Says AFL

It is at least clear that the American Federation of Labor has decided to toss one weight into the scales against the "purge" of Senator George. In a message to the Georgia Federation of Labor, it termed Senator George's record "satisfactory," a statement which assumes significance in light of the fact that Labor's Nonpartisan League, political agency of the rival CIO, had previously informed its Labor followers in Georgia that the Senator voted "wrong" seven times out of twelve on labor questions in Congress.

All of this concerns the immediate political future. Mr. Hamilton, weighing the Kentucky Democratic primary outcome in the scales of Republican judgment, looked farther ahead and concluded that if Kentucky was any test of how Democratic voters feel about President Roosevelt "it is clear that Republicans will be elected in large numbers this fall in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and a dozen others where the two major parties are more evenly balanced than they are in Kentucky."

Statement by Hamilton

This followed from the Kentucky primary, according to Mr. Hamilton's reasoning, because in that contest "President Roosevelt and the New Deal were the issue."

"Mr. Roosevelt," he went on, "personally injected himself into it. The New Deal spending agencies flooded the State with money.

"Senator Barkley's managers in the closing hours of the campaign pleaded with the Democrats of Kentucky not to humiliate the President by voting for Governor Chandler. There could be no clearer issue.

"Yet 200,000 or more Kentucky Democrats voted for Governor Chandler."

Mr. Hamilton also remarked on the alleged widespread use of WPA funds in the Kentucky primary suggesting that "if the whole story about the Kentucky primary is exposed" Senator Barkley may never be seated in the Senate again.

The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee is still working on Kentucky. Its investigators are expected to forward supplementary reports here late this week.

Circus Fans Seek To Save 'Big Top'

DETROIT (AP)—A Detroit "Save the Circus" Committee, aroused by the suspension of some circuses and by the fact that none is scheduled to show here this season, is taking steps to prevent a recurrence of such a dearth of "Big Top" entertainment next summer.

Francis W. Magin, President of the Square D Company, is Chairman of the Detroit Committee. Mr. Magin, whose only connection with the circus has been membership in the Circus Fans Association, said the Committee was not taking sides in labor controversies.

He said the Committee hoped to impress upon both management and labor the desires of circus fans that there be no further interruption of the circus tradition that "the show must go on."

Seamen's Pact Signed

MONTREAL, Aug. 9 (CP)—Threat of the Canadian Seamen's Union to tie up Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River vessels of Canada Steamship Lines ended yesterday with the signing of a written agreement adjusting the dispute between the workers and the company.

The agreement, effective until April, 1940, was signed after several days of negotiation. Details of the settlement were not disclosed.

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Air-Traffic Experts Bring Ships Safely Home

Planes nearing airport are kept at different levels to prevent collisions; great care used in bringing craft to earth in cloudy weather.

News in Aviation

Control of air traffic movements is being extended by the United States Bureau of Air Commerce with the establishment of three new traffic-control stations at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

During the last two and a half years, stations for harmonizing the movements of all aircraft flying the airways have been put in operation in eight cities—Newark, N. J., Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington, Los Angeles, and Oakland, Calif.

All these stations carry traffic control far beyond the airport where it had been regulated for some years previously by local radio operators. The new service, known as airway traffic control in distinction to airport traffic control, is carried on in co-operation with the latter. The airway service, after directing ships safely to a position above the airport, "clears" each one to the local airport control station. Then, when the ship gets down below the cloud cover, the local station takes over the responsibility and gives landing instructions.

Policing Extended

Establishment of three new stations by the Bureau of Air Commerce means that this form of safety policing is being extended considerably. At the end of 1937, only one tenth of the area of the United States was so served. The addition of two West Coast cities provided service for the California area. Now Utah is to be added, together with the important southwest section.

Need for such air-traffic regulation is greatest in those airports used by more than one commercial air line and by a considerable amount of other traffic, it is explained here by Fowler W. Barker, of the Air Transport Association of America, which represents the large commercial air lines. One company could regulate its own ships without difficulty, if there were no other ships in the air, he said, but when a number of companies are using the same airways and a single airport, there must be a central station through which all information may clear as to the movement of planes.

In general principle, the method of air-traffic control used at these stations is simple, although details of operation are complex, and operators must be both highly skilled technicians and men of sound judgment.

Keep Ships Apart

The object of the work is simply to keep ships separated, explained R. A. Eccles, who manages the air-traffic control station at Chicago. This is done mainly by assigning different elevations to ships in flight, bringing them in one by one, even holding them back when necessary, to avoid congestion in the air above airports.

It sounds easy. Eastbound ships are assigned elevations at odd thousands of feet—3,000, 5,000, or 7,000. Westbound ships get the even numbers, 2,000, 4,000, 6,000. Like ground traffic, they keep to the right of their lanes and pass each other on the right. Thus in fair weather they need no instructions in order to avoid collisions. All a pilot needs is a good pair of eyes and the ability to follow the rules.

But when clouds are thick and pilots cannot see approaching planes but must depend exclusively on instruments for keeping courses, it is important that the air "traffic police" take charge. Then it is that control men bend closely over the big varnished map in the control room and study the movable markers upon it which indicate the position of all instrument-controlled airplanes actually in flight at the moment.

Positions Recorded

As radio messages come in indicating the altitude, position, and speed of these planes, control men chalk down the information on a blackboard and record it on the movable markers. As the markers are moved closer to the airport, the men begin to compute the exact time of each plane's arrival, figure the order in which different ships will reach the port, and prepare to prevent their arrival too close together in times of low visibility.

Earl F. Ward, chief of the Airways Operation Division, tells how this is done. "Insofar as possible," he said, "air traffic converging on an airport on instruments [that is, in cloudy weather] is instructed to delay on the airway in such manner as to permit the first airplane over the airport to land and get out of the way before the second airplane is cleared and allowed to approach.

"Under certain conditions, however, if the first airplane does not execute its landing promptly and consumes more time than necessary, or if a weather condition develops suddenly, it sometimes becomes necessary for airway traffic control to assign 'holding altitudes' over the airport or 'holding points' along the airway beyond which other traffic shall not progress on its way to the airport until the first airplane has landed."

This results at times in a kind of a layer-cake arrangement in the air above the landing field. It is a giant and airy cake, however, for the various levels are 1,000 feet apart, and the only solid part of each is the airplane which is going around in circles, probably at a rate of two or three miles a minute, Mr. Ward explained. When the first arrival is landed, the second plane is ordered to move one step down in the air, and each of the other planes is instructed to lower its elevation by 1,000 feet. Thus, layer by layer, each plane is brought safely to the ground without any risk of collision with its neighbors.

At present this cannot be done rapidly. In periods of absolutely minimum visibility landing by instruments takes about 15 minutes, according to this authority. Thus the best that can be done is to bring down four planes an hour in extremely bad weather. When visibility is good, of course, there is no such limitation; on a large field several planes can come down simultaneously if necessary.

Guardians of the Airways

Federal airways traffic experts shown as they plot the arrival of several planes into Chicago's Municipal Airport. Their work is doubly important when pilots must bring their craft down "on instruments." Tabs shown on the big map are the reported positions of a number of planes, both arriving and departing from Chicago.

Primaries and New Deal: Machines Still Hold Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—While some political observers are attempting to read recondite implications into recent primary results there is one conclusion which stands out here today at the primary halfway mark as indubitably significant.

Whether Senator Alben W. Barkley has made himself a presidential possibility by his Kentucky victory can be disputed; but it can scarcely be denied that the Kentucky and Tennessee results add impressive support to the conviction among observers that the machine is still potent enough in American politics to rank or even outrank in interest at the polls a political philosophy such as New Dealism.

Some of the sager forecasters held that the machine would prove a formidable enemy almost as soon as President Roosevelt had launched his "purge" movement to transform the Democratic Party into a vehicle for liberal political opinion. The initial New Deal triumph in Florida gave them a setback, but everything since then has tended to bolster this line of reasoning.

The Jackson Boom

The first blow to the high hopes of the little coterie of New Dealers who all last winter enjoyed particular prominence in White House councils came with the speedy flattening of the boom they launched for Robert H. Jackson for Governor of New York. It would be difficult to find any other instance during the Roosevelt Administration when any movement launched from within the portals of the White House itself collapsed more speedily or ignominously.

Undeterred by this setback to the concept that liberal ideas alone could make a successful political candidate, they proceeded to sell the President on the "purge" concept, against the mature political judgment of such party sages as James A. Farley and John N. Garner, both of whom absented themselves from the active primary scene when their advice was not taken.

Since then the purge has receded into the political background. The Presidnt is understood to have cut down his post-fishing cruise plans drastically, eliminating the several designed to indorse New Dealers. Certainly the "purge" was no factor in the important contests in Tennessee and Kentucky, nor did New Deal concepts, nor the theory of liberalism versus progressivism in politics, enter into those decisions. In both it was by and large a straight fight for control of political machinery with the victory going to the man with the best machine behind him.

Senator Barkley's victory over Gov. A. S. "Happy" Chandler in Kentucky was thus not a victory for the New Deal philosophy. While the White House had conferred its blessing on "Dear Alben," this had been done as the reward for long and faithful service as leader of the Party forces in the Senate, not because Senator Barkley was noted as an intellectual New Dealer. Governor Chandler was considered quite as much of a liberal in his thinking as the Senator. Each had done everything possible in his own sphere of activity to win labor support. While John L. Lewis' headquarters here in Washington had indorsed Senator Barkley, the United Mine Workers of America organization in Kentucky gave its approval to Governor Chandler, primarily because he had put a law through the State Legislature breaking the old deputy sheriff system under which unions had for years been kept out of many a Kentucky coal mine, notably in Harlan County.

When the two candidates went into the ballot lists only a soothsayer could have drawn a distinction between them and selected one as being more progressive, more liberal, or more of a New Dealer than the other. But Senator Barkley went in with the national party machine behind him. He had the President's personal indorsement. He also had the support of Party leaders to whom the "purge" was anathema and "New Dealism" irrelevant. Further, he was the incumbent—a fact which seems to be conferring even more of an advantage to a candidate this year than is usual.

Overwhelming Odds

These were advantages which all the personal charm and extraordinary vitality and powerful State political machine of Governor Chandler were not sufficient to overcome. It was one machine against another and the bigger and older machine won out.

The Tennessee primary victory of the Memphis machine of Ed Crump is equally limited in its New Deal significance. Both "Boss" Crump and Senator Kenneth D. McKellar have never had the slightest association with the White House set of New Dealers.

Their candidates were challenged by men who had no New Deal affectations. Gov. Gordon Browning was out to break the Crump machine primarily. He failed.

Roosevelt and 1940

As Washington watches these developments across the wide stage of the primary elections it becomes increasingly conscious of the implications to 1940. Every blow to the Roosevelt concept of a truly liberal party emerging in 1940 to carry aloft the banners of his New Deal program is one more argument to New Dealers themselves why Mr. Roosevelt should be a candidate a third time. Few here believe seriously that the President would want to succeed himself again if he were satisfied that his program would be carried on by a liberal party led by a liberal President. But the collapse of the "purge," and its corollary developments combine to deny this guaranty which Mr. Roosevelt is apparently demanding as the price of his own elimination from the 1940 scene. Many a seasoned observer here is convinced that he will run again if he believes the alternative is reversion of Democratic Party control to the old line conservative leadership.

Indicative of the way things are going is an opinion expressed privately by a high ranking Government official that there is only one man President Roosevelt can nominate to succeed himself in 1940, and that is Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Unless he wants the nomination for himself the belief is that he will not be able to control the Party choice—in other words, that Mr. Farley and Mr. Garner and their colleagues have control of the machine and will use it as they see fit unless the President heads them off by running himself. He presumably still has enough influence and enough voter-appeal to be able to do this. But if he is going to stand aside then it will be their turn to take over—and there can no longer be any doubt that if and when they do there will be less of the crusading element in the New Deal.

President Due to Land, Prepares Two Speeches

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt cruised through the Gulf to Pensacola today, preparing two addresses which may indicate his wishes in the Georgia Senatorial campaign.

The President was scheduled to arrive here in the destroyer McDougal this afternoon. He arranged to board the destroyer from the cruiser Houston at sea to speed docking at the naval air station.

After an inspection of the air station, Fort Barrancas, and Corry Air Field here, Mr. Roosevelt scheduled a talk from the rear platform of his train before it pulled out for Warm Springs, Ga.

The President will find in Georgia one of the hottest Senatorial campaigns of his month-long trip.

'New' Chautauqua Turns to Music As Major Theme

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9—Chautauqua, "cultural" arbiter of the American middle class since the '70's, is changing its outlook.

Chautauqua began as a normal school for Sunday School teachers. Today it is probably best known nationally for its music festival, although it still has its religious features, and many educational courses, 80-odd of which are accredited by New York University.

The shift toward the arts has been so gradual that many of the 12,000 who spend the summer on the "grounds," and the 40,000 or more who make shorter visits, have scarcely noticed it.

The chief difference between Chautauqua now and before the World War is that music is now a major activity, and that certain of the more straight-laced recreational restrictions have been relaxed. There is plenty of religion and "inspirational" talk for those who want it. But the two-month musical program, printed in the usual style, is now about 14 feet long, and that makes a considerable dent in Chautauqua activities.

For the first time, "name artists" have been engaged this summer to supplement the programs by resident artists, the excellent Symphony Orchestra under Albert Stoessel, the String Quartet, the Opera Company, and similar permanent features.

Richard Crooks, Albert Spalding, Gladys Swarthout, and Ernest Hutcheson are among those; next year a longer list is planned. Box office returns have justified the expansion.

Peace Plea Made in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (AP)—An appeal to Jews and Arabs to end the "ruinous campaign of murder and sabotage" sweeping the Holy Land was broadcast on Aug. 8 by Sir Harold A. MacMichael, High Commissioner of Transjordan and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine.

"I make this appeal for patience and appeasement as a step towards the peace for which we all pray," Sir Harold said.

He did not mention the secret two-day visit to Palestine which Malcolm MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary, had just concluded After Mr. MacDonald's departure officials here said his visit had no political motive and that Britain still adhered to its partition policy, to which both Arabs and Jews are hostile.

"At the present moment it is opportune to make a special appeal to all, no matter of what nationality or creed, to do all that lies in their power to restore peace," Sir Harold told his Jews and Arab listeners.

More than 200 persons have been killed and 500 injured since the racial enmity flared on July 5. An Arab was killed and eight persons wounded on Aug. 8 by a bomb explosion in Tiberias. Such incidents have become a daily occurrence.

Canadian Coal for Canada

TRURO, Nova Scotia, Aug. 9 (CP)—Establishment of a "marketing board" to control importation of coal into Canada was urged before the United Mine Workers yesterday in a report of the Union's District Executive.

Of Canada's fuel requirements of 35,000,000 tons, only 14,000,000 tons was produced in this country, the report presented by the District President, D. W. Morrison, said. About 120 delegates representing 12,000 miners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick heard the report.

"This board's principal duty would be to reserve certain areas or zones for Canadian coal up to the limit of our production in Canada," the report said.

The proposal was set forth as a means of solving the unemployment problem in the coal industry. Union officers found it difficult to understand why there should be unemployment in the Canadian coal industry when the national fuel requirement exceeded the production.

Other recommendations included establishment of a royal commission to conduct "a most thorough and searching inquiry" into the coal industry in Nova Scotia.

The Union head questioned the wisdom of installing labor-saving machinery in Cape Breton mines in the face of unemployment in the industrial towns.

French Tackle World Issues

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier returned from Cannes today after a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean and went to work immediately on problems which developed during his vacation.

[M. Daladier's return coincided with the arrival in London of Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, who had been vacationing in Scotland.]

Sources close to the Government said M. Daladier's vacation had not been cut short, but pointed out that a number of developments, including the Russian-Japanese conflict, German - Czechoslovak negotiations, and the Spanish war, required close attention.

As a result of the Spanish Insurgents' delay in replying to the London plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the civil war, the French People's Front renewed its demand for the reopening of the Pyrenees frontier to aid for Barcelona.

Former Premier Léon Blum, urging pressure on Italy and Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco to end foreign support to the Insurgents, wrote in the newspaper Le Populaire:

"They must be made to realize that until withdrawal of foreign forces is effective the Republicans of Spain will not be cut off from all outside aid. There must in effect be a return to the practice of relaxed nonintervention."

France Launches Big Program Of Hydroelectric Development

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Following in the footsteps of the New Deal's hydroelectric schemes, such as the TVA water-power project, the French Government has just issued a decree providing for a vast program of electrification.

Nearly half a billion dollars is to be spent over a seven-year period in developing hydroelectric plants and in construction of a network of power lines covering the whole of France. The aim of the decree is to provide cheap electric current, not only for cities and industries, but for villages and isolated from houses as well.

The plan arose out of bare necessity. A recent survey revealed that the production of electric power in France was hardly sufficient to meet the demand. The annual consumption is something like 18,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and the need for electrical energy is increasing at a rapid rate, estimated at almost 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year. Yet the existing power plants on French soil can turn out only enough to cover current needs by employing a number of old factories which burn coal.

This is doubly undesirable, however, because the coal mined in France is needed for other purposes, and because every ton of coal imported adds to the French foreign trade deficit. Accordingly, a solution is being sought in hydroelectric development; that is to say, in building more plants which produce electricity from streams and rivers.

Rich in Waterfalls

France is rich in waterfalls which can be utilized for this purpose. So far, however, only in the Southeast, in the Pyrenees region, have the possibilities for water-power production been fully exploited. Two gigantic projects are now in course of construction, one at Genissiat on the River Rhone, in eastern France, and the other on the River Aigle, in the Dordogne, in south-central France. These big plants will not be completed for five or six years, however, and even then will only add about 2,000,000,000 kilowat-hours to the total electricity production. By that time the need will have far outdistanced this figure.

The Government, therefore, has decided to take a hand in the power industry. Special credits will be made available to existing companies for enlargement of their plants or the construction of new ones. The power companies have agreed to carry out at once a 3,000,000,000 franc program of expansion without governmental aid. But this is not considered sufficient.

The State is to issue or guarantee loans at specially reduced rates of interest for use in building up the electrical industry. This financial aid is to be given in return for participation in the management of the enterprises and also a share of the profits.

Measure of Control

In most cases this Governmental participation will not be very extensive, amounting to little more than a certain measure of control. In the case of the projects affecting the frontier region in northern and eastern France, however, Government intervention will go much further. It is planned to constitute a special company or organization in which the State will have—or eventually will acquire— a majority of the stock. This company will control the production and distribution of electricity in the strategically important region between Paris and the German frontier.

In addition to the construction of new power plants, more than 2,000 kilometers of extra high tension lines are to be built, according to the Government's plan. These cables will bring electric current from the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the high Central Plateau to all parts of France. In the frontier districts special underground cables will distribute electricity from water-power plants situated in the Vosges.

Other provisions of the electricity decree include unification of the price of current in the various parts of the country, and establishment of a special statute for employees of the electricity companies extending to them many of the privileges accorded to civil servants.

The entire scheme is considered a very significant step on the part of the Government toward eventual nationalization of the electric power industry in France.

GOP to Open Midwest Drive With Huge Picnic and Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Republicans, 50,000 strong, will open their siege on midwestern congressional seats, with a gigantic rally Saturday, Aug. 27, on the farm of Homer E. Capehart, musical instrument manufacturer, near Washington, Indiana.

Keynote speaker will be Representative James W. Wadsworth, twice United States Senator from New York, now chairman of the the House, and one of the foremost orators in Congress.

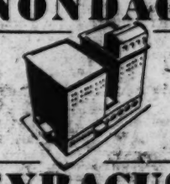
The rally, one of the major political events of this year's Republican campaign, will mark not only the opening of the Republican campaign in Indiana but throughout the middlewest. John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee; Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, and Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee in charge of women's activities, will attend.

Before the rally, Mr. Capehart will be host at luncheon to 7,500 Republican workers. Invitations have been sent to National Committee members, State Chairmen, Women Vice-Chairmen and Senatorial, Congressional and Gubernatorial candidates in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Four kitchens will be required to prepare the luncheon and 350 waiters to serve it. Plans provide for erection of 38 tents, one to cover 15,000 persons in case of rain. Parking space will be available for 20,000 cars.

A two-day "Republican Cornfield Conference" at Indianapolis at which State Republican leaders will discuss issues and tactics with national chiefs will precede the rally.

It's the HOTEL ONONDAGA in SYRACUSE



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Games With Teaser Questions Lead Sales at Chicago Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"What does a left-handed person always do with his right hand?"

If you know the right answer you can skip a grade and move on toward the head of the class.

That's right, of course. "He always shakes hands with his right hand."

"Now, if you were presented with a gittern, would you fry it for supper, play music on it, or wear it in your hair?"

The person who recognizes the gittern as an old-time guitar will have the correct answer.

Teaser problems like these have invaded the world of games to such an extent that manufacturers at gift shows being held in Chicago claim that by far the best sellers are new games spiced with questions requiring "a bit of knowledge, a little wit, a snack of ingenuity, and the thing which resulted when you brought teacher an apple in the old days."

Questions and answers in all kinds of forms have taken a big share of the games which are being shown for the first time to dealers and later will be spread before Mrs. Buyer when she reaches the store with her Christmas shopping list.

Spelling Bee

There's the "Go to the Head of Your Class," for instance, with a large placard spread out on the table. The rows and rows of desks represent the grades. The players move up or down according to their ability to answer the puzzling questions. It's like an old-fashioned spelling bee and somehow holds the attention of the players like cross-word puzzles.

"Vox Pop," or the voice of the people, is another new game with puzzlers like this, "If you travel by train until your watch is two hours fast, are you going East or West?" and, how's this one? "I was married when 23. If I live 23 years longer, I will have been married 60 years. How old am I now?"

New types of books have been introduced for children for the coming season. "Sing-a-Song Player Book" has a little xylophone attached at the bottom. The youngster reads the notes and plays "Farmer in the Dell," "Jingle Bells," "Home, Sweet Home" within one octave.

Circus Books

Then there are boxed circus books which unfold into large circus tents with leaves inside telling the story of each animal. Indestructible books with leaves as thick as the hard covers are called floor books. A child can lie by the hour, face downward, kicking his heels in the air and flopping back and forth the leaves which portray large pictures of domestic animals.

There appears to be a conspicuous absence of toy guns on the market this year. Several manufacturers agreed that campaigns put on by women's organizations against the use of toy firearms by children had had its influence in toy production.

Chinese checkers, played on a six-pointed diamond design with marbles, requires a lot of patience and foresight, makers claim, and is a game rapidly gaining in demand. A new "World's Fair Game" introduces the players to the New York fair grounds and gives them some idea of what the exposition is to be like.

As far as the volume of business is concerned, manufacturers reported the opening day was the best on record.

Royal Sports for a Seashore Holiday

Vereenigde Fotobureaux

Princess Josephine, Eldest Child of the Belgian King, on Vacation

Top: Shrimping with a friend at La Panne on the Belgian Coast. Lower left: Sand-yachting on the beach. Lower right: Bicycling on the sand.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princess Josephine, daughter of King Leopold of the Belgians, has been staying for her holiday at La Panne, a bright little seaside resort about 14 miles from Ostend.

A smooth, wide, and sandy shore has permitted the Princess to cycle, paddle, or to try her hand at sand-yachting, which she finds a fascinating sport. Speeds in excess of 50 miles an hour can be obtained on these craft.

While at La Panne, Princess Josephine found shrimping great fun, and she also made friends with the fishermen and shellfishers.

Princess Josephine has two brothers, Prince Baudouin, heir to the Belgian Throne, and Prince Albert.

U. S. Ships Styled To Develop Trade In Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Streamlining America's merchant marine in anticipation of new services to Latin America is being carried out so thoroughly by the United States Maritime Commission that even smokestacks must succumb to the modern trend, a visit to the Morse plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation revealed today.

Two of the Nation's largest steamships, the Pennsylvania and the Virginia, now being reconditioned in the Brooklyn yards of the shipbuilding concern, will have new stacks built along racy lines when they go into commission between New York and Latin American ports.

Instead of the two stacks with which the vessels were fitted before they entered the intercoastal trade a decade ago, there will be single, but larger, structure of most modern design, engineers said. There is nothing wrong with the older equipment, but the Commission feels the modernism will indicate progressiveness.

Improvements in the Hull

Streamlining also marks improvements in the hulls of the two steamships, while interior alterations are expected to add comfort and conveniences to the 400 passengers in first and tourist class.

De luxe cabins are being installed as workmen tear out partitions. Besides, there are new swimming pools and public rooms.

Cargo facilities are being hidden through hatches flush with the deck so that travelers will not be reminded continually of commerce.

Crew's Quarters Improved

Moreover, while quarters for the crew are being vastly improved with recreation rooms, writing desks, and even bookcases, passengers will see less of the activities of ship personnel, for a private passageway has been provided on a lower deck to permit the seaman to go about his duties unseen. It runs the full length of the 600-foot steamship.

The vessels, formerly owned and operated by the Panama Pacific Line, were acquired by the Government months ago for approximately $10,000,000. Another million dollars must be spent on rehabilitation before they are considered fit for Latin American trade.

Meanwhile, the sister ship California is getting similar treatment at Newport News, Va.

Old N. Y. Post Office Bows Under Wreckers' Hammers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The hammers of 100 workmen are beating and ripping away today at the dark empty interior of the abandoned Federal Post Office where Park Row runs into Broadway.

Its granite bulk was reared in the foreground of City Hall where Park Row runs into Broadway 63 years ago, juxtaposing an architectural hybrid with one of the gems of early American construction.

It will take nearly three months to tear out its mahogany and marble fittings and to raze its massive walls, which weight 185 tons to the cubic foot and require derricks rigged to a 60-ton capacity. The wreckers of the building that is said to have no equal in the city as a problem of demolition are John J. Abramson, Inc., who got the job with a bid of $63,400.

Such of the granite as cannot be disposed of by the company will be used to fill the cellar of the site, which is to be restored to City Hall Park usage as it was 100 years ago. The plans for this relandscaping were developed by Park Commissioner Robert Moses and approved by the Municipal Art Commission two years ago when the La Guardia Administration determined to put an end to the years of delays which have interfered with the removal of the grimy massive structure.

Completion of the 15-story new Federal post office at Church and Vesey Streets a year ago implemented the city's demands for an arrangement that would dispose of the costly government claims against the city for the return of the site. These are now in the courts, but meanwhile demolition may proceed. The deserted building was sold at auction last month for $1, with the city the only bidder.

The old post office was opened in August, 1875, with much fanfare. It has 6,900 lock boxes, 365 windows, letter drops for every State and most of the principal cities, mahogany counters, electric enunciator to time the coming and going of mails, and four great tanks in the attic to supply water to the boilers in the sub-cellar.

Increasingly, however, it came to be seen merely as an ugly medley of styles which destroyed an otherwise beautiful vista up and down Broadway and between City Hall and the equally historic St. Paul's Chapel on the opposite side of Broadway at Vesey Street.

Sale of Stamps to Collectors Boosted by Postal Officials

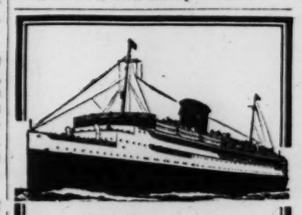
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—"Big business methods" received credit from postal officials today for a five-fold increase in philatelic sales during the last six years.

Collecting new stamps has become pretty much a big business itself, they added, pointing to an increase in sales at the Government Philatelic Agency from $300,000 in 1932 to $1,685,752 in the year ended June 30. In addition, branch agencies made about $1,000,000 more in sales to collectors.

"I guess it is our special handling of 'first day covers' as much as anything," Superintendent Robert E. Fellers of the Stamp Division said. "Thousands of persons became interested in collecting covers when we started issuing new stamps in other cities." (First day covers are envelopes mailed for the express purpose of obtaining new stamps on the first day of issuance.)

Other factors in the growing popularity of stamp collecting, Mr. Fellers said, are recent legislation authorizing use of illustrated catalogues, sale of official souvenir stamps, collectors' conventions and release of plate numbers to stamp collecting organizations.

Postal officials hope to boost stamp sales this fall by sending a gaily painted motor truck, sarrying a complete assortment of United States stamps, on a coast-to-coast tour to visit schools and stamp clubs.



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Palestine Music Year Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Characterizing the Palestine Orchestra as Jewish Palestine's "best ambassadors," M. Simon, the general manager, said there was a possibility that it would play at the New York World Fair next spring. The decision, he said, would rest with Bronislaw Huberman, the violinist, who is founder of the orchestra.

While foreign tours are part of future plans, Mr. Huberman may be loath to have the musicians tour abroad before they are up to the level of the world's best orchestras. Since the ensemble has completed only two seasons and is made up of artists drawn from a number of countries, the main problem for conductors is to weld the players into a unit.

The third season will open in October, under the baton of Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Emanual Feuermann, 'cellist, is scheduled for an appearance with him.

Mr. Monteux will be followed by Eugene Szenkar, whose popularity with Palestine audiences last season was second only to that of Arturo Toscanini. Mr. Huberman will appear as soloist with Mr. Szenkar, presenting the Beethoven Violin Concerto.

Issay Dobrowen will also take a turn at conducting. He will have as soloists Magda Tagliafero, pianist, who is scheduled to play a Beethoven Concerto, and Ida Haendel, violinist. Dr. Malcolm Sargent will conduct the orchestra's ninth concert and will, as in previous years, include an Elgar composition in his program. He will also give a Sibelius symphony. The season will be brought to a close under the baton of George Szell, Czechoslovakian conductor.

General Assures American People Army Is Efficient

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, DE SOTO NATIONAL FOREST, Miss., Aug. 9 (AP)—The end of Uncle Sam's elaborate war games yesterday brought a reassuring statement from Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, commanding Fourth Corps Area.

"The American People," he said, in discussing the success of the week-long maneuvers, "can look to their Army with complete confidence."

General Moseley termed the maneuvers highly successful. He said one of the greatest problems had been assembling in southern Mississippi more than 27,000 soldiers from great distances.

The concentration showed, he said, "that in an emergency large forces could be assembled in an orderly fashion and in a very short period of time on any threatened point on the southern coastal frontier."

Ousted UAW Aides Call Conference

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—Expelled officers of the United Auto Workers of America (CIO) were issuing invitations today to a "national conference" of presidents of union locals to be held next Saturday in Toledo.

It was understood approximately 85 heads of locals had been invited. The purpose was to start a movement for a special international convention of the union.

Meanwhile Homer Martin, President of the automobile union, was reported to be interested in forming a new political organization in opposition to the Michigan Labor's Nonpartisan League. If this move should take place it would emphasize more than ever the split which has occurred in CIO ranks here in the last few months, as Mr. Martin himself is Chairman of the Michigan League.

The Martin camp was reported very dissatisfied with the list of candidates indorsed last Saturday by the Executive Board of the League. At least two, Martin allies contended, "follow the Communist Party line."

Tunney on School Board

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 9 (AP)—Appointment of Gene Tunney, retired world's heavyweight boxing champion, to the advisory board of the Admiral Farrafut Naval Academy, Pine Beach, was announced today by Cyrus Radford, acting superintendent of the academy. Mr. Tunney, Mr. Radford reported, has accepted the position.

California Leads States' Aid for Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9—California ranks first in the United States in the amount of Federal, State, and local funds expended for support of the State's needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children, it was learned at the regional office of the Social Security Board here.

This fact was revealed in a survey of developments under the public assistance plans of the Social Security Act which has now been in effect for three years—being signed by President Roosevelt Aug. 14, 1935.

The question was raised, in an interview at the region office of the board here, as to just why California which ranks sixth in national population, spends more money than any other state in support of its needy?

"Are there more needy on the rolls in California? Are there more aged or needy blind, or dependent children than in any other state? Just why," it was asked, "does California pay out more money than New York, the country's most populous state?"

Average Amount Higher

Basically the reason is, it was ascertained, that the average amount paid—due to State and local laws—is higher per capita for each recipient in this State than in others. Under the social security public assistance set-up, accepted in every state but Virginia by enabling legislation, the Federal Government contributes toward the assistance fund. And here in California the State assistance for the blind and aged is matched dollar for dollar by the Federal Government up to $30 a month. Anything over that must be State and local. For the dependent children the Government contributes $1 for every two from the State, up to $18 for the first child and $12 for each succeeding child.

During July the needy aged, blind, and dependent child groups were paid an estimated total of $4,611,500 in California, while comparable programs in New York cost a total of $3,920,600; in Ohio $3,057,400.

Comparison With New York

Although figures are sometimes uninteresting a comparison between, the numbers of individuals in California and New York who come under this public assistance plan is revealing:

To take the month of July, which is said to be characteristic of the average, it is noted that there were actually about 10,000 more New Yorkers who applied for and received public assistance of this type than in California.

Here is the recapitulation:

California		New York
120,000	Aged	106,600
5,700	Blind	2,500
31,000	Children	57,700
156,700		166,800

The national average paid to the needy aged in all jurisdictions is quoted as being $19.26 a month, where in California it averages $32.30, and in New York preliminary figures are given at $23.68.

Care of Needy Blind

As to the needy blind, the national average is stated to be $23.10 a month, where in California it is $47.88—the highest in the country—with New York at $22.84. In fact, the whole Pacific Coast averages higher than New York state, with Oregon paying $25.30 and Washington $33.17.

And the dependent children receive on the national average $31.36 a month, where in California they get $36.98 per month per family. In this category New York passes California paying $47.62 according to the preliminary figures. Massachusetts is reported as paying $62.74—the top amount for dependent children.

Reviewing developments in the old age insurance program, which provides an assured monthly income to eligible workers beginning at age 65, the survey made here reveals that more than 2,500,000 social security account numbers had been issued to California workers at the end of June this year. In this respect California ranks fourth nationally.

The national total of old-age insurance accounts is stated to be approximately 40,000,000 at this time. Monthly payments under old-age insurance will not be available until 1942.

Of All Things . . . !

Zippers for Hot Dogs

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP) — Delegates to the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers' convention have been introduced to the 1938 model hot dog—a streamlined wienie with a zipper.

After heating the new type hot dog, which has square ends, you remove the casing by pulling a zipper.

Bringing Home the Bills

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — The boy with the goose which laid the golden egg had nothing on the San Antonio woman with the "dollar-a-day dog."

Each afternoon for two weeks he has come, his nose covered with dirt, to drop a dollar bill from his mouth into his mistress's hand. He will give the money to no other.

Folks have been unable to find the supposed buried treasure by tracking the dog. His hiding place, like his pedigree, is shrouded in mystery.

Flashlight Golf

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. (AP) — There's something about golf.

Bud McKinney, pro here, saw two fellows poking a flashlight around the course at night. It was H. D. Wells, Scottsbluff banker and Guy Hayes, Mitchell, Neb., trying to find the green of the second extra hole of their tied match.

Mr. McKinney told them to postpone the finish until daylight.

Unending Star-Spangled Argument Recalled by Author's Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—This is the 158th birthday anniversary of Francis Scott Key, who gave his country a national anthem and an unending argument.

Just hum one bar of the "Star-Spangled Banner" to historians at the Library of Congress, and you have started something that rivals the Battle of Fort McHenry in 1814, which inspired Key.

For instance, you will be told:

Key was not a prisoner on a British ship when he penned the song; he was being detained on an American ship.

He did not write the song on the back of an envelope, but on an old letter.

The music of the National Anthem is not American—it's either English or French.

Furthermore, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was not the National Anthem until 1931—and then only after a bitter battle on Capitol Hill.

Many folks complain about its high notes, and insist Congress should legislate them into a lower register. That is what angers musical historians.

Tax Free Town Boosts Pay of City Employees

LOGANSPORT, Ind. (AP)—For the second straight year, Logansport will not have a city tax lexy next year.

What's more, every policeman and fireman will get a five dollar per month wage boost. Councilmen decided that a $500,000 annual profit from the city's electric light plant would be enough to pay the expenses and take care of wage increases.

Nordmeer Off Again

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The Nordmeer, German flying boat, was catapulted from the mothership Friesenland in a heavy rain at 6 p. m. (EST) Aug. 8 for the Azores. The Nordmeer's sister ship, Nordwind, arrived that morning after a 15 hour, 50 minute flight from the Azores.

French Deputies Get Bomb Shelter; Senate—'Perhaps'

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Ground has been broken behind the Chamber of Deputies for a bombproof shelter where the lower House of Parliament may hold sessions underground should enemy bombers attack the capital.

With Parliament on a vacation, officials of Bourbon Palace which houses the Deputies, revealed work had begun on the most elaborate bomb refuge in France, and one of the biggest in Europe.

In the garden where Parliament met under Charles X more than a century ago workers are digging on a job which may take months to complete.

The shelter will have rooms not only for the Deputies, but also for the permanent staff of ushers, guards, clerks, and various committees. A similar refuge is reported to be under consideration for the Senate.

Britain Reports Increase in Jobs; Drop in Dole List

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—For the first time in months, the Ministry of Labor reported on Aug. 8 an increase in employment in the United Kingdom and a reduction in the number of persons on the dole.

The report said that on July 18 the number of employed in British industry, exclusive of agriculture, was 11,371,020. This figure was 38,000 more than in June, but 300,000 less than a year ago.

The number of registered unemployed on the same date was 1,773,116, a reduction of 29,796 from June but 448,000 more than last year.

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Anti-Japanese Drive Sweeps China

Japanese hold railways against possible war with Soviet—Owners of bonds complain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An increasing tendency on the part of Japanese Army authorities in North China to concentrate their attention primarily upon the railways is reported by travelers passing through here after tours of the occupied areas. There are reasons for this, and a rather major complication is in sight.

One reason is the desire to prepare for a possible war with Soviet Russia, which the Army rather fatalistically believes to be inevitable. North China railways are deemed indispensable lines of communication for the Japanese military operations in such an event, so the Army is sparing neither pains nor money in putting them in shape as to rails, roadbeds, and bridges, even importing special wood for the last.

Another reason is the difficulty, and thus far rather fruitless expense, entailed in operating at any distance from the railways. The guerrillas are admittedly causing plenty of trouble when the Japanese extend their lines any distance. Although full economic development of the country naturally awaits full control by the new Japanese-supported Chinese regimes, and although the control thus far attained is almost ludicrously inadequate outside the major cities, there is increasing realization that China is altogether too large for Japan to swallow at one gulp and things must proceed on a selective basis. The Army chooses to spend time and money on the railways first.

Railway Owners

But there is a complication, as indicated. This lies in the fact that China's railways are seldom all China's. In most instances there is behind each railway a rather considerable number of foreign bondholders—French, Belgian, American but particularly British. They are disregarded in the heat of battle, but as the hostilities pass beyond them they emerge to inquire in increasingly loud tones what right anyone has to take over what is so largely their property.

In the initial taking-over of the Peiping-Mukden line leading up to Manchuria, the British were pacified by Japanese assurances that their interests would be scrupulously looked after. The opposite extreme of this attitude may be seen in the current Japanese operation of the railway between Shanghai and Nanking, where the British were refused permission even to inspect the line and see how it was being maintained.

At the outset, the Japanese had fewer engagements and less general financal burden; also, the Mukden line was relatively lightly involved so far as the British were concerned. The Nanking-Shanghai railway was taken over at a period when the Japanese knew they were "for it" all the way. Moreover, the British interest is more than half the value of the line; and the Japanese had previously taken over considerable parts of the Tientsin-Pukow line (now entirely occupied) and other railways in which the British and others had relatively heavy interests.

Possibly Major Issue

So the railways may present a distinctly major issue. Bondholders are notoriously stubborn, and they are heard in the world's capitals—not the least in London. A leading signatory of the anti-Comintern Pact is hardly in position to "communize" the railways of China, and if Japan is to support a capitalist policy it can hardly blink out of existence the interests in China of the capitalists of other countries.

Along with such issues come a host of other matters particularly involving the British, such as the obstructionist policies of the Japanese at Tsingtao in causing delays to British ships in berthing and discharging cargo, causing many to resort to junks and sampans for unloading. Many observers feel that the adverse publicity abroad resulting from such pin-prickings must far outweigh any Nipponese gain in China, for those in control of Japan's destinies realize the need for foreign capital if China is to be developed—and foreigners are not much pleased at the moment.

Costs of Living In Shanghai Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Living costs in Shanghai have gone up more than one-third since the start of Sino-Japanese hostilities, according to statistics compiled by the National Tariff Commission.

Prices of fuel more than doubled, while food went up about 50 per cent. Miscellaneous items rose about 20 per cent, though clothing and rentals are almost unchanged.

Students lead movement among people in the northern provinces—Use varied propaganda.

By the Associated Press

CHINESE GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS, Central Hopeh Province, China—Communist agents and patriotic students are directing a Chinese mass movement against Japan which is sweeping the towns and villages of North China.

The movement is guarded by the machine guns of guerrilla armies which now control two thirds of the territory behind Japanese advance lines.

The entire Provinces of Hopeh, Shansi, and Shantung are now included in the anti-Japanese movement except for narrow strips along the railways where the flash of Japanese bayonets is visible.

To Enroll Farmers

A Chinese leader of the movement, a 26-year-old graduate of Peiping National University, told the Associated Press:

"Our first purpose is to enroll every farmer, his wife, and his children in some kind of organization, whether it be a farmers' union, chamber of commerce,' women's association, or the 'little vanguards' (formerly the Boy Scouts). We can spread anti-Japanism through these societies."

"The drama is our most popular form of propaganda. We call a mass meeting at a county seat of 20,000 population. After a few political speeches, our 'Under Fire Dramatic Troupe' stages three or four hours of anti-Japanese plays, demonstrating the atrocities committed by the Japanese and the ways in which farmers can help the guerrillas in fighting the invaders."

Theme of Anti-Japanism

Observance of several of these programs showed the central theme of everything to be simple, anti-Japanism. Communism was taught a few months ago, but has been dropped.

The village newspaper and news bulletin are other important propaganda media. The bulletins are posted at almost every village and crossroads, and the guerrillas are publishing 38 daily newspapers in Central Hopeh alone with a total circulation of 26,000.

By far the most permanent form of propaganda is the mass education movement. The guerrillas operate 4,200 schools with enrollment of 190,000 children, according to the director of education here. The parents are taught anti-Japanese propaganda through their children.

The Chinese classics have been eliminated from the curricula, and "Chinese Nationalism" is taught in their stead. Every boy of eight is expected to know by heart the theories of guerrilla warfare, the program for national salvation, and the record of alleged Japanese atrocities in North China.

Aid for Peasants

A final strategy of propaganda in the mass movement is the close cooperation between the guerrilla soldiers and the peasants who provide their food. During the plowing season last march all the guerrilla cavalry horses and more than 40,000 soldiers were sent to assist farmers, and during the wheat harvest in June 55,000 guerrillas spent two weeks in the fields.

A political commissar in the guerrilla army was asked whether the Communist leaders had any other purpose here besides the defeat of Japan.

"We are using this war," he replied, "to introduce a form of democratic government in rural China. The people can control their own Army and Government by united action.

"We are not teaching Communism, Socialism, or any other 'ism.' We merely give the people free speech and free assembly rights for the first time in their history, and hope they will evolve their own democratic form of government."

British Cars Poised For New Speed Test

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah (AP)—John Cobb's turtle-like 24-cylinder speedster was introduced to this Utah-Nevada border race track Aug. 8.

The London fur broker warmed up his new mechanical creation for the first time on this White Lake bed where in a few weeks he hopes to surpass a countryman's world measured mile record.

Meanwhile, in near-by Wendover, Capt. George E. T. Eyston polished his huge "thunderbolt" for an attempt to boost its present record of 311.42 miles per hour—as soon as the saline course dries.

Mr. Cobb's car, barely four feet high and approximately seven feet wide, traveled slowly as the Englishman tested various mechanical features. Additional trials are booked for this week.

Flying Fortresses Leave Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 9 (AP)—Three United States Army "flying fortresses" which came here Aug. 5 on a good will mission left at 9:50 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for the Panama Canal Zone en route to the United States.

They landed here Aug. 5 after a non-stop flight from Miami, Fla., and flew over the city Aug. 7 during the inauguration of Eduardo Santos as President of Colombia.

Bringing Peace to South America

Wide World

Another Victory for Forces of Arbitration

President Ortiz of Argentina is shown as he addressed the Chaco peace conference at the ceremony of signing the treaty between Bolivia and Paraguay. The treaty is hailed in Latin America and the United States as a landmark in progress toward peace in the Western Hemisphere. The agreement provides that the two Countries will submit their century-old dispute over the Gran Chaco to six neutral nations.

Tokyo Charges Soviet Troops Concentrating Near Border

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Japanese War Office declared that Soviet Russian forces were constructing new defenses on the southwest shore of Possiet Bay and were concentrating cavalry, artillery, and tanks there.

Possiet Bay is several miles east of the disputed Siberian-Korean-Manchukueon border zone where Russian-Japanese incidents which led to heavy fighting have been going on since July 11 and is said to be one of the Soviets' strategic naval and airplane bases.

An army communiqué said two battalions of Soviet infantry attacked Suiliufen, a hill six miles north of Shachofeng, which the Russians occupied July 29 and lost again July 31. This was the first time the fighting extended to Suiliufen.

A War Office spokesman expressed the belief that the concentrations at Poissiet Bay did not mean the abandonment of Soviet positions near Changkufeng, the disputed border hill which Japanese took from the Russians, along with Shachofeng.

Believed Extension of Front

He said he believed it meant the extension of the whole front, although he said Soviet forces were withdrawing some troops from Changkufeng. Japanese said the Russians lost 1,500 men in battles for Changkufeng since July 29.

The opposing infantry units were quiet this afternoon but sporadic exchanges by artillery were made.

It was reported Marshal Vassiliy Kanstantinovitch Bluecher, Soviet Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, had arrived at Novokievsk to take command of the forces.

YUKI, Korea(near the Siberian Frontier), Aug. 9 (AP)—Japanese officers reported fresh Soviet Russian reinforcements were being brought into the border battle zone after heavy shelling of the Shachofeng sector, northeast of Changkufeng.

"Vigorous Measures"

They said they expected the Russians soon to take "still more vigorous measures" in the conflict over the border hills which Russian soldiers began fortifying July 11 and which Japanese forces captured July 31.

Severe shelling of the Shachofeng sector began at dawn and continued through the day.

The officers said the Japanese Army had made the fullest preparations to repulse any new attack on its positions.

Soviet warplane activity was restricted because of low clouds.

In yesterday's Soviet shelling of the Rashin Railway, the station at Kogi, 10 miles from here, was blown up.

Japanese said there were no Japanese casualties in the bombardments during recent days but that there were numerous casualties among Korean villagers.

More Bombs Rain on Canton

CANTON, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Japanese warplanes, which dropped leaflets promising 10 consecutive days of bombardments, unleashed explosives today that killed at least 102 persons, maimed 159, and buried uncounted scores.

The first of the raids yesterday left 121 killed or missing and 180 injured. Today's attack lasted three hours and were part of widespread bombings throughout Kwantung Province in which many centers and railways suffered severely.

Officials of this often-bombarded South China port expected an intensification of the raids the rest of the week by the Fifth Japanese Naval Squadron, which recently relieved the Third Squadron.

The missiles were mostly 500-pound bombs which inflicted widespread property damage in industrial districts and demolished hundreds of flimsy houses. Two acres of such dwellings were laid waste by five 500-pound bombs in Taipingshan. Ten bombs completely wrecked the old waterworks. Another piled debris 30 feet high behind a theater.

A bomb wrecked the Forty-ninth Girls' primary School, which had been evacuated less than an hour previously.

China War Year Old

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9 (AP)—One year ago today a fight in Shanghai transformed the North China conflict with Japan into a major war.

The spark was struck when a Japanese naval sub-lieutenant and his chauffeur engaged in a fatal gun battle with Chinese airdrome guards while motoring along the west borders of the city, near Hungjao Airdrome.

After the initial clash of troops one month earlier, on July 7 at Peiping, there had been hope the fighting would be limited to the northern provinces.

But for four days after the airfield incident, both Chinese and Japanese rushed armed forces into Shanghai.

On Aug. 13 the storm broke, to continue until Shanghai was dominated by Japanese, the Chinese capital of Nanking captured, the center of the country ravaged by warfare.

It continues now with Japan fighting along the Upper Yangtze River, 110 miles below Hankow, the present provisional capital of China and current Japanese objective.

The Aug. 13 fighting marked the first warfare in Shanghai since 1932.

Today, Shanghai launched a precautionary program to guard against estimated 15,000 police, defense troops and volunteer units of various nationalities were on duty, along with heavy Japanese forces, lest there be an outbreak of anti-Japanese terrorism.

Judge Upsets Earle Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8 — Acts passed by the special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature last week giving a lawmakers' body precedence over the pending Dauphin County Grand Jury investigation of corruption charged against the George H. Earle Governorship were today declared unconstitutional by Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, designated to preside over the panel proceedings.

Appeal against the decision is expected to be made to the State Supreme Court and, in the event of an adverse ruling there, will doubtless go to the United States Supreme Court. In competent legal quarters it was held, however, that should the case go to the Nation's highest bench, the decision would doubtless be in favor of Governor Earle. This was based on a ruling in a California case in 1884, when the Supreme Court refused to set aside a murder conviction based on an information filed by a public prosecutor without grand jury action. Such procedure was not a denial of a "due process of law," the Court held.

The Pennsylvania case presents a parallel situation with respect to the charge by the Earle critics that the Governor's new laws strike at the grand jury system, these observers hold, since the Federal Constitution contains no specific mention or guarantee of the system.

Under the ruling by Judge Schaeffer, Guy K. Bard, Pennsylvania Attorney General, was forbidden to supersede District Attorney Carl B. Shelley of Dauphin County, as prosecutor for the Grand Jury, which was scheduled to start its investigation today, but postponed proceedings until Thursday to allow time for an appeal. Mr. Bard has delayed announcement of his next step for a 48-hour study of the Schaeffer decision.

Machinery Is Set For Ratification Of Chaco Treaty

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP)—Chaco conference delegates last night predicted an overwhelming majority for ratification of the Bolivia-Paraguay Arbitration Treaty in both countries Wednesday.

Diplomatic information received by the neutrals indicated a large majority of Bolivians and Paraguayans are supporting ratification of the Treaty, signed here July 21 to end the century-old dispute over the jungle-like Gran Chaco where three years of war ended in 1935.

The neutrals speeded plans to have the final boundary settlement ready by Oct. 10, as prescribed by the pact.

Plebiscite in Paraguay

Ratification in Bolivia will be by the constituent Assembly, and in Paraguay by a popular plebiscite because the country is governed by a Provisional Government and lacks an assembly.

At Asuncion, Paraguayan capital, a meeting was held by the Liberals, the leading political party, as part of a ratification campaign, which they carried on throughout the country.

Voting will be obligatory for every eligible citizen. There will be a booth for every 200 registered voters, and the balloting will be between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Arbitrators Ready

The neutrals' arbitration machinery will start operating immediately after ratification. First the two Governments will advise the Presidents of the six neutral nations—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay—that arbitration has been accepted.

The six Presidents, who nominally are the arbitrators, will then name the Buenos Aires conference delegates as their representatives. These delegates in turn will constitute themselves as an "arbitral college" and immediately start the boundary-marking task by sending a Boundary Commission to the Chaco to make surveys.

World Youth to Study Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Twenty-six young men from Latin America, constituting the first foreign delegation to arrive here for the World Youth Congress at Vassar College, have begun an informal survey of the United States—as much of it as can be seen from New York City—prior to beginning their deliberations on Aug. 16.

The party, which arrived here yesterday, contained 22 delegates from Chile, and one each from Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. All save the leader, Arturo Venegas, a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary in Chile, were admitted by immigration officials and taken to International House, where they will stay until the meeting convenes. Mr. Venegas was detained temporarily at Ellis Island for further examination.

While all delegates were described as anti-Fascist, it was denied they were radical in sympathy or aim.

"The organization is not political in the strict sense of the term," Mr. Venegas said. "We think we are making contacts contributing to world peace, but meanwhile every delegate represents his own organization, and those include youths of many religious beliefs and political creeds. The one thing we enjoy in common is a cordial dislike of Fascism."

The chief purpose of the Congress is to foster world peace and international good will through establishing friendships between young people in many countries, reporters were told.

Although stressing that he was unable to speak authoritatively as the leader of the South American delegation, Mr. Venegas said the authoritarian countries of Europe were now concentrating their activities on the West Coast of South America.

Safety Courses For New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Under a national plan for teaching New Zealand school children the rules of road safety, a road instructor for schools has been appointed. These school instructors will be full-time officials, who will link the education system with the State's Transport Department.

The methods to be used will include wall posters, an illustrated textbook, and specially prepared films, which will be shown by the instructor.

The proposal aims at impressing upon children the idea that each individual has a vital part to take in road safety and that practices which endanger others are as serious and anti-social as theft and other offences which are not tolerated by public opinion.

Federal Air Control Board To Rule All U. S. Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — The complex job of regulating commercial and private aviation, heretofore lodged in half a dozen different government departments, has been taken over by the new Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Clinton M. Hester, formerly an asistant general counsel of the Treasury, took the oath of office yesterday, as administrative officer of the new Authority. He is, in effect, to be general manager of the air.

"The Aeronautics Authority," Mr. Hester said as he took his new post, "hopes to promote through high safety standards, the public's growing confidence in air transportation. To keep up with an industry developing as fast as aviation, will require an efficient, dynamic, dependable government agency. For efficiency's sake, separate executive and regulatory agents have been created for the first time within a government commission."

Assuming their new duties at the same time were the five members of the quasi-judicial Air Safety Board, headed by Edward Noble, candy maker and aviation enthusiast, and two of three men who are to compose the board.

To Have Full Control

These two boards together with the administrator are to have in the future all control over aviation formerly exercised by the Bureau of Air Commerce, the Post Office Department, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Maritime Commission. They will be to aviation what the ICC has been to railroads.

The administrator, who draws $12,000 a year, has been appointed for an indefinite term, but can be removed by the President if his services are not satisfactory. The board members, on the other hand, are responsible only to Congress. They are appointed for six-year terms at a salary of $10,000 a year.

Under the jurisdiction of the three instrumentalities will come all aviation matters in which the Federal Government has begun to exercise authority—licensing of pilots and commercial carriers, charting and lighting of airways, weather and information service, airport building, air mail contracts, development of new type planes, safety regulations, investigation of accidents, and so forth.

Aviation's new general manager, Mr. Hester, has been in the federal service for 20 years. He has been with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Interior Department, the Shipping Board, the Alien Property Custodian and the Treasury. As assistant general counsel of the Treasury in charge of legislation, he helped draw up the law he is now to administer.

Operates His Own Plane

On the other hand, this is Mr. Noble's first government job, but he has had wide experience in industrial operation, following aviation developments as a sideline. He owns and operates a plane himself as a hobby, and was one of the first private owners of an autogiro. For 25 years he has been the manufacturer of a confection sold round the world.

On the board with Mr. Noble will be Harllee Branch, former Washington newspaperman and more recently Second Assistant Postmaster General in Charge of Airmail; C. Grant Mason, a former executive representative of Pan American Airways in Havana, Cuba; Robert Hinckley, former Utah legislator and more recently, Assistant Public Works Administrator for the Far West; and Oswald Ryan, formerly General Counsel of the Federal Power Commission.

The only two members of the Safety Board appointed thus far are Thomas O. Hardin, American airline pilot who was backed f · the post by the Airlines Pilots' Association; and Col. W. Sumpter Smith, Chief Aeronautical Engineer of the Works Progress Administration.

The new authority expects to have its preliminary organization work well in hand when the new Civil Aeronautics Act becomes effective on Aug. 22.

Berlin Delays Flight So Italian Marshal May See Take-Off

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The projected flight of a Focke Wulff airplane from Berlin to New York was postponed until next week end to permit Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Italian Libya, to witness the take-off.

Marshal Balbo, who led a transatlantic flight of 24 Italian planes from Orbetello, Italy, to Chicago in 1933, is scheduled to pay a visit of several days at the invitation of Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

Secrecy surrounding plans for the flight to the United States was lifted when an announcement in early editions of morning newspapers said it would be made by a Diesel-powered Condor type land plane and would be of experimental nature. The route is by way of Lisbon and the 24-passenger four-motored plane will carry four crewmen and no passengers.

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WCTU Secretary Shows Need Of Right Guidance for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9—Accent on youth is one of the keynotes of the sixty-fourth annual national Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention held here.

Particularly was stress laid on the "importance of young people becoming constructive leaders in their communities." Miss Helen Louise Byrnes of Evanston, Ill., General Secretary of the Youth's Temperance Council, auxiliary of the WCTU, declared in an address that young people are anxious to learn how to become better citizens of the world, if only given an opportunity for responsibility.

"Meet organized evil—crime—with organized good," she said. "Restless youth needs something to do; somewhere to go. A Youth's Temperance Council in a community not only offers them some place to go but offers a program of living that offsets the one furnished by the tavern and roadhouse."

Miss Byrnes, quoted Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison as declaring that juvenile delinquency is traceable to certain well definable social causes. Some of these were unemployment, added to the fact that many young people are not in school. The Government estimates, she said, that between 5,00,000 and 8,000,000 young people in the 16-25 year-old bracket are neither working nor in school. Some, she said, left school to get a job to help the family, but found no jobs.

"A recent survey," Miss Byrnes said, "revealed 20,000,000 young people between the ages of 16-24. Five to eight million of these is a tragic number to be out of work, and it is part of the communities' duty to see that these young people don't get off on the wrong foot." she continued,

"That" she continued, "is why the WCTU's educational campaign against alcohol beverages should be pushed."

New Radio Navigation Plan To Guide Planes to Europe

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—When airliners begin cruising between Europe and America, presently, they will be guarded over the broad reaches of the North Atlantic by a wireless system which works on the principle of a milkmaid's stool.

It has three legs, and no one of them is worth anything without the other two.

The skipper of an ocean air transport won't have to wonder where he is. He will be told.

Ocean airliners cannot fly "beams." Distances between continents prohibit the use of the radio highways which create an invisible but auditory network over the North American Continent for the use of both commercial and private fliers.

Something else had to be devised. Pan-American Airways, this country's transoceanic flying company, invented the milkmaid's stool system of navigation, and to the credit of American ingenuity Europe has accepted it for general use on the transatlantic air lanes.

An airliner 1,000 miles at sea will wireless for a check of its position. Two land stations will receive the request. Then a little mathematical reckoning will be done. If a station in Newfoundland receives the message from a given direction, and another in New York from a different direction, two legs of a triangle have been established.

The third leg, that between the two land stations, merely serves for communication.

"Got him at 157 degrees," New York will advise Botwood, Newfoundland.

"Eighty," Botwood will reply.

Out over the Atlantic, where cross imaginary lines projected from the radio stations—in the direction of the call—the omean transport must be. Its longitude and latitude are plotted on a map. Within a minute after his signal is received, the skipper has been wirelessed his position.

Under Pan-American's procedure, a wireless report is made by an airliner every 15 minutes, and a position check every 30 minutes.

Backstopping the triangulation method of position finding are two other systems: the regular celestial navigation of the crew and the use of a "radio compass" which permits an airplane to "home" on any identifiable land station.

Lost in space, without any other method of finding itself, an airliner can fly directly toward any radio station with the aid of the radio compass.

Anglo-Egyptian Army Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Substantial agreement is understood to have been reached as to the cost of erecting barracks for British troops in the Suez Canal zone and other outstanding matters between Britain and Egypt during the recent visit to London of the Egyptian Premier, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. Premier Mahmoud during his stay has had talks with British Premier Neville Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, and Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald.

The most thorny problem up for settlement has been that of the barracks and the functions of the British Military Mission which for more than 12 months has been in the country to help build up the Egyptian Army.

As regards the former, the contention that the building of costly barracks near the Suez Canal means permanent occupation of that zone by British troops, has considerable justification. Yet at a time when conventions and pacts are notable for their non-observance by certain powers, it is felt here to be difficult to condemn Great Britain for taking definite steps to assure that such powers will not try to profit from a defenseless canal.

The proposal put forward by opponents to the Treaty to keep the British troops temporarily in Cairo and Alexandria appears unacceptable as their presence in Egypt's chief cities is a cause of resentment to many ultra-Nationalists.

The main trouble in regard to the military mission is that the Egyptian Army is seriously lacking in efficient officers, while opposition to reform among the senior officers has made the task of the Mission very difficult.

Mahmoud Pasha, therefore, decided that the best way of dealing with the question was for him to go to London. In doing so he is aware that if the Saadists, who previously formed the bulk of Opposition, turned against him his position might become precarious.

Meanwhile there has been fresh controversy over the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Claims for revision—mainly from the Young Egypt Party—late Green-Shirts—have appeared in the press here and even in England.

Optimist Movement Aids 50,000 Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Too many people are talking hard times—let's look at the optimistic side of life, and at least feel better about things."

It was the Optimist International at the twentieth annual convention which heard this 1938 keynote voiced here recently, by William J. Tamblyn, President, a Toronto Optimist.

He declared that the convention in drawing 1,000 delegates was in itself an optimistic indication, inasmuch as it was held in the face of general grumbling about a "recession."

Among the yearly reports, the Boys' Work Council, in the words of its chairman, Harold S. Morgan of Milwaukee, declared that "the danger is not so much that various groups' efforts may overlap; the real danger is in the overlooking of cases. Less than 3,000,000 out of the nation's 11,000,000 boys are being reached by all youth-aiding organizations combined," Mr. Morgan disclosed, adding that Optimists are helping 50,000 needy youths in Canada and the United States.

Russell F. Meyer, St. Louis Optimist, international Secretary-Treasurer, reports the membership as 9,437.

The nominating committee reported Dr. F. Fern Petty of Beverly Hills, Calif., unopposed for international President. He is a former President of the Los Angeles Club Also unopposed, the four Vice-Presidents are: Frank A. Schariott, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Howard Price, Baltimore, Md.; Emil O. Bloche, Oak Park, Ill., and Thomas F. O'Keefe, Detroit, Mich.

Australia Plans For Empire Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Australian Institute of International Affairs is preparing intensively for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, which is to be held here in September. The conference is designed as a meeting of representatives of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in the United Kingdom and of its branches or affiliates in India and the Dominions, for the purpose of discussing the relations at present subsisting between the member States of the British Commonwealth, and of examining the possibilities of achieving the maximum degree of mutually advantageous co-operation between them.

The Sydney conference this year is to consider what are the actual interests and policies of the Commonwealth nations; how much can be made of them in the way of a common front for the preservation of peace, and, if need be, for the conduct of defensive or collective war; what kind of structure of Commonwealth relations must be built to maintain common interests in the world, and to secure whatever unity is possible in foreign policy and defense.

Publicity Proposed To Cut Relief List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—"Publish the names of all those on relief, so that chiselers will be eliminated," was the suggestion made here at the Sonoma County Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting by James Mussatti, Executive Secretary of the California Taxpayers' Association.

Claiming that California has the most liberal old age pension of any State in the United States and is luring thousands of people here from dust bowls and other financially stricken sections, Mr. Mussatti declared that the present status of relief would ultimately bankrupt the State and entirely disrupt the morale of the people to the end that it would upset the economic structure of the Nation.

"The Federal Government should by legislation regulate the rush of those who are coming to California merely to become recipients under relief provisions offered in this State," he said. "We have to have a heart to take care of people in distress, but at the same time we have to have a head to go along with it," he told the gathering.

A warning against the proposal to repeal the California sales tax was given by Mr. Mussatti who said if it is repealed the burden of taxation would become so great that it could not be borne by property owners.

Australians Move To Meet Imitation Wool Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australian woolgrowers have hitherto been skeptical about the competition of artificial fiber. Recently spokesmen for the industry have expressed concern in the matter and there have been pleas for co-operation to meet the challenge of synthetic wool.

Alec E. Heath, recently-retired Agent-General in London for New South Wales, recently described German "wolstra" as a dangerous competitor.

In urging an agreement with Germany whereby that country would take a given value of wool from Australia each year, Mr. Heath said that, in four years, experiments had made it possible for Germany to produce 400 tons of synthetic fiber a day, and the factories were being duplicated. One factory outside Leipzig alone was pouring out 85 tons every 24 hours. The product could be crimped and dyed, and was waterproof.

He stated that he had material made of 50 per cent wood and 50 per cent wool, and out of 60 woolgrowers only 10 could determine that it was not all natural wool.

Senator Guthrie, a well-known sheep-breeder, said that so great had been the advance of the synthetic fiber industry that last year the world consumption was equal to two annual Australian wool clips.

"The Commonwealth Wool Board takes the view," he said, "that the first thing to do is to reduce the cost of producing wool. One of our tasks is to spend a good deal of money in technical research—to find new uses for wool and to suggest means by which woolen garments may be made more attractive. We should so fix our policy that trade with the rest of the world will be improved. Australia might, for example, import goods from Germany that are not made in the British Empire in exchange for wool. We must pool all our skill and all our efforts to find new outlets and new uses for wool."

New Zealand Sees Canadian Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The first collection of contemporary Canadian paintings in New Zealand—made possible by the Carnegie Corporation of New York—was recently arranged here by the National Gallery of Canada.

In an introduction to the catalogue of this exhibition, the Director of the gallery says that it was at the British Empire Exhibitions of 1934 and 1935 that Great Britain first had the opportunity of seeing this new Canadianism in art side by side with the work of the other Dominions.

Since then similar collections of Canadian art have been shown in Europe and the United States, and now Canada's sister Dominions are being given a view.

Australia Plans Bounty on Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A bill to give additional assistance to the Australian cotton growing industry recently passed through all stages in the Federal House of Representatives at a single sitting.

Acting Minister for Trade and Customs John A. Perkins explained that raw cotton was necessary for the manufacture of high explosives, tents, clothing, motor tires, and other military equipment. He added that a war in the Pacific might cut off the Dominion's cotton supplies.

The bill provides for the recision of the reduction of 20 per cent in the bounty of raw cotton, made under the financial emergency legislation of 1931.

The increase, which will not apply until next year, will cost an additional £32,000 on a crop of 15,0000 bales.

Forestry Needs Of Georgia Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's primary forestry problems are fire protection and portable saw mills, according to a report submitted to the State Forestry Department by H. C. Carruth, an official of the department.

"Results of this survey indicate clearly," said Mr. Carruth, "that little or no thought is being given to the future timber supply of the State by operators of small saw mills. No attempt has ever been made to make small saw mill operators forestry conscious. These operators cut to as small a diameter as possible through failure to realize that the logging of timber classes is actually a money-losing proposition," he added.

Mr. Carruth recommended "education of the timber owner" as the best way to correct the mistakes.

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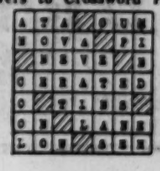

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

New Berkshire Festival Home

By L. A. Sloper

Stockbridge, Mass.

Under auspicious circumstances, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, on the evening of Aug. 4, inaugurated its fifth season and dedicated its new home at Tanglewood. The weather was fine, and an audience estimated at nearly 6000 attended this opening concert.

There was exaltation in the initial program, which opened with a chorus and a chorale from Bach's Cantata, "Ein' Feste Burg ist unser Gott," and closed with the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven.

Dedicatory remarks were made by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival, and by Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. But the brief remarks of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky were the high light of the oratorical part of the proceedings.

"I have selected Beethoven's Ninth Symphony for this opening program," he said as the photographers' bulbs flashed, "not only because it is the greatest masterpiece of musical literature, but because it speaks of the brotherhood of nations."

Whatever this may indicate as to Dr. Koussevitzky's qualifications as a critic, it left no doubt of his good will, and his little speech was warmly applauded. The audience, moreover, accepted the conductor's invitation to participate in the singing of the Bach chorale which followed.

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Of primary interest, from the musical viewpoint, was the first public tryout of the acoustics of the new auditorium. This vast structure (dubbed, with New England modesty and caution, a "shed"), with its steel framework and wooden roof, is of course an enormous improvement over the tents with which the Festival has had to get along in previous years. The music comes clearly to the ear, instead of in muddied form, as it did under the tent at Lenox. Bach's counterpoint and Beethoven's design could be easily followed.

This concert went far toward substantiating the report of an expert from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the acoustics of the "shed" are perfect. But perhaps it would be more accurate to say that its acoustics are as near to perfection as could be expected of an auditorium open at the sides.

For with the best will in the world, and the most cordial appreciation of the efforts of Dr. Koussevitzky and the Festival organization to bring symphonic music to the Berkshire hills, it would be futile to pretend that such music can be heard in its full estate in an incompletely enclosed building. There is of course a certain emotional value in listening to music "under the moon and the stars," as Miss Smith put it in her address. But this emotional element, ve may as well recognize, is extra-musical.

Many musical values are lost when the sides of an auditorium are open to scenery however beautiful. Nature is one thing, art another; they do not mix well.

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First of all, the tone of the orchestra is altered for the worse. Two years ago it was possible to attribute some of the loss of tonal quality to the fact that the full personnel of the orchestra was not used. But this year the band was closer to full strength, with nearly all the first-desk men in their places, and still the tone was not right. Indeed, how could it be, when 't was constantly being dispersed into the open air?

Moreover, balance was impaired. Under these conditions, the several instruments come through with varying strength. The trumpets and the cymbals, for example, are much too loud; the woodwind, and especially the flutes, much too light.

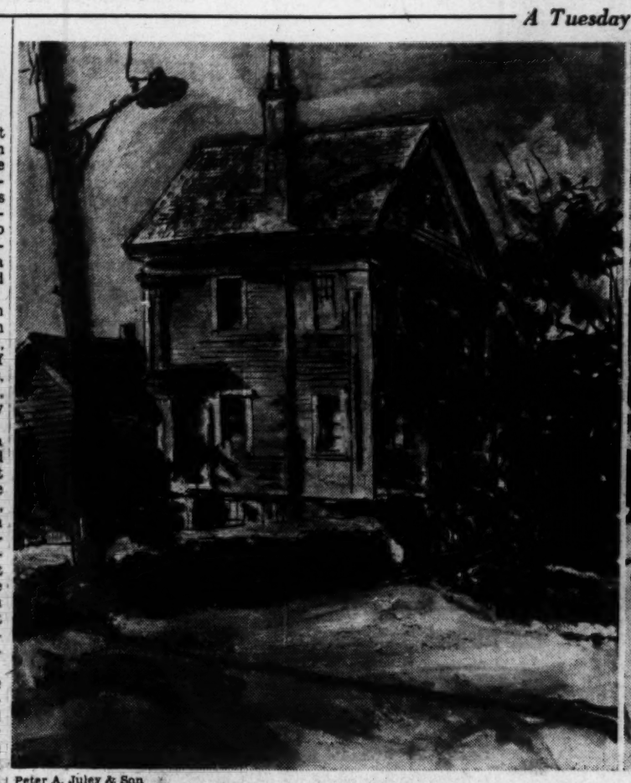
Probably, too, the mere fact of playing virtually out of doors affects not only the tonal quality but the actual execution in some cases. That may have been why the first horn had a bad time in the Scherzo of the symphony. There were other shortcomings in the playing, such as ragged attacks, which cannot be accounted for by the semi-al fresco setting. They were due, in all probability, to the men's having gone a little stale with a long season topped with extra rehearsals.

The Cecilia Society of Boston trained by Arthur Fiedler, did, on the other hand, exceptionally well, and the vocal quartet, consisting of Jeannette Vreeland, Anna Kaskas, Paul Althouse and Norman Cordon, acquitted itself with the authority to be expected of such artists.

I am sorry to have to inject a note of dissent into what I should like, in view of the devotion that has gone into this venture, to make an unqualifiedly favorable report, but it is useless to ignore plain facts, and the plain fact in this instance is that while the performance must have seemed magnificent to visitors from other sections of the country (and there was an ovation at the end), it was simply not what we are accustomed to from the orchestra in Symphony Hall in Boston.

Must we conclude then that the problem of hearing music at its purest, even partly under the moon and the stars, cannot be satisfactorily solved? Who shall say? Perhaps the coming concerts of the festival will give us additional light.

(This is the first of two articles)



Peter A. Juley & Son

"Old House," by Charles Heinz

"Fishing Boats in Winter," by George Yater

Provincetown Art Association

By Dorothy Adlow

Provincetown, Mass.

From year to year there is held the summer exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association. The sail down Massachusetts Bay from Boston provides increasing attractions in the way of modern comfort and all the accessories of food and diversion. The carefree excursionists are gay and restless. Passengers are dominated by a program of managed fun, shrewdly sustained by the profit motive. In Provincetown itself, there are eating places, the fanciful names of which throw light upon the American imagination. Gift shops abound, disclosing in the range of their wares the nature of American taste—a yearning for novelty, uniqueness, and the unusual; the craving for new and strange crafts on the one hand, and for the last word in manufactured gadgets, on the other.

Although we invariably respond to the native atmosphere of Provincetown, to the homely little houses on its main street, and the handsome hollyhocks, to us it seemed this season that more was said outside the Art Association than in, about the trends in American taste. There is danger, great danger of this charming outpost becoming an arty, rather than remaining an art center. This apprehension holds for other localities in New England which have exploited their native art tradition, and which bid fair to drive the artists who discovered them into the hinterlands.

The current annual exhibition apparently has done just this. We experienced something like a shock of disappointment upon finding that significant contributors were missing, artists who have provided point and ballast to exhibitions of the past. Where are Oliver Chaffee, Agnes Weinrich, Karl Knaths? Have they outgrown or grown weary of this yearly group showing? There is some meaning in their disappearance.

There are other changes. The cleavage diminishes between the conservatives and radicals who once were obliged through mutual intolerance to have separate exhibitions. Last season, they united, but exhibited on opposite walls, frowning at each other across the gallery. Today, their works are intermingled, none the worse for the fusion. With rapid changes occurring in styles, the conservatives have acknowledged, outwardly at least, ideas from their rebellious contemporaries. Some of the so-called radicals provide a fare which is the traditional manner keyed up in color, pointed up in design. Modernism and rebellion in art can no longer be easily defined or even clearly discerned. That is fortunate, for we may now look frankly and without bias for the intrinsic qualities in works of art, without being influenced by labels.

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The general impression conveyed by the exhibition is that of brightness of effect and independence of operation. Many contributors hold to abstract fancy. In this special field, the artist must possess an exceptional sensibility; few are equipped with the ability to make abstractions which carry artistic weight. The time has come when we look at these anomalous themes as exercises rather than final designs in picture-making. Accordingly, many of the abstractions seem too simple, too obvious, once the key to their pattern is apprehended.

More interesting perhaps are the artists who take a step or two in the direction of representation, who admit that the concrete world provides some of the logic in their imagery. One canvas, "Steps to Patty's Studio," by Mary Tannahill, translates architecture into line patterns in an entertaining manner. Lucy L'Engle is another artist whose transliteration of scenes in nature shows taste and imagination. Houses, panoramic views of towns are popular in recent years as subjects. Façades and roof tops, brick and timber have somehow been endowed with "personality," or moods commonly associated with people or landscapes. Is this tendency to be attributed to a widening interest in architecture, or does it provide a sort of compromise with the concrete, formalized style which descends from Paul Cézanne; or, further still, does it make the best transition back from the world of abstraction? Whatever it is, we seem to be seeing more barns and silos, houses and village views than ever.

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Certain pictures in the exhibition sing out, and reveal a rhapsodic mood which is welcome in these trying times. Such pictures are contributed by Charles L. Heinz, Helen Sawyer, Harley Perkins. They lean toward the expressive, the exuberant, the atmospheric, employing the brush with freedom or implied calculation, as their temperaments demand. Surveying American art today, we pause to reflect that this bright and expressive mood must be encouraged. We are coming too perilously close to setness, formalization, standardization, and we must not permit critics, or propagandists, or tradesmen to impose such arid ideas upon us. We need freedom and flexibility and imagination. When pictures become hard and congealed, they have lost the vitalizing features which are inherent in the medium. They resemble too closely machine-fabricated articles. We should hold precious the qualities of spontaneity and vivacity and fancifulness which distinguish the man-made from the machine-made.

In the print balcony there is the best exhibition of graphic art here to date. Our print makers, working in a limited medium, seem somehow to show more enterprise and to express more poetry than their colleagues.

From an Orchestral Chair

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Like the theater and the opera house, the concert hall is divided into two very different worlds—the world of the audience and the world of the performers. "Back-stage" plays, films and novels have familiarized the public with the more romantic aspects of life under the "limes." But the concert platform, less attractive externally, has been almost completely neglected.

There is, it must be admitted, nothing very romantic in the spectacle of a hundred or so men in boiled shirts scraping, blowing and smiting instruments, even if they are aided by a sprinkling of women decorous in black. Public curiosity is mostly concerned with the personality of the famous conductor or the star soloist. Now, however, the unheeded have found a voice and "The Orchestra Speaks" (London: Longmans, Green. 7s. 6d.) through Bernard Shore, the viola player. For the first time, so far as one knows, the public is taken behind the scenes of a big symphony orchestra.

Indeed in the opening Prelude the reader finds himself on the platform of Queen's Hall five minutes before a symphony concert begins. The amount of information Mr. Shore manages to give him in this brief period is astonishing. Perhaps the famous conductor—who, for the reader, never arrives—was late? We overhear the comments on the unsuspecting audience and gather scraps of the conversation at the various desks, the banter, for example, between the cellos and the basses or "dog-houses" as they are known in the orchestra. We catch the usual unavailing messages from the bar' begging for an inch more room while Mr. Shore points out the curious correspondence between the instruments and the temperament of their players. The cello department of any orchestra, apparently, "provides more humor and cheerful spirits than all the members of the family put together."

We learn something of the difficulties of listening in the orchestra itself, the boredom—boredom is "the greatest bugbear of orchestral playing"—of the inner parts of the early classics, the players' distaste for choral concerts and the use of the organ, their dislike of young conductors, however brilliant, their resentment at being over-rehearsed and being talked at, and a hundred other things which show that "patient and loyal animal," the orchestra, to be as human as the rest of us. In spite of what a certain type of conductor may assume, an orchestra is anything but a miscellaneous collection of robots. The more skilful the players, the greater the demand on their patience and loyalty. As Mr. Shore says: "Fascinating though it may be to conduct a fine body of players, it is not always so enthralling to be conducted."

Then quite suddenly Sir Thomas Beecham appears, followed by at least two dozen other conductors—not on the platform of Queen's Hall, of course, but in Mr. Shore's book. Most people are under the impression that the critics sit in the stalls or the balcony. This is a complete mistake. Actually they sit massed together in the orchestra, a whole hundred of them. Imagine for a moment that it is 10 o'clock in the morning and that a newcomer, perhaps foreign, is saying "Good morning, gentlemen" from the conductor's desk in Queen's Hall. Two hundred quick eyes and two hundred alert and critical ears are instantly focused. The raised stick comes down.

In a very short time the stranger's measure is taken and by 1 o'clock, if one may use the figure of speech, his musical anatomy has been X-rayed, its qualities and defects tabulated, and both the musician and the man critically assessed. If, like Mengelberg, he has seven buttons on his waistcoat, the fact will not have escaped notice. No one knows the working of an orchestra better than the men who sit inside it—in fact they are the works. And it should never be forgotten that the orchestra has a capacity possessed by no other instrument: to a surprising extent it can play itself.

But one has kept Sir Thomas Beecham and his distinguished colleagues waiting—a thing impossible outside a review. A brilliant company includes, among many others, Toscanini, Mengelberg, Koussevitsky, Sir Adrian Boult, Casals, Albert Coates, and Sir Henry Wood. Mr. Shore has played under them all. He gives us not only vivid pen portraits of the men but detailed critical studies of their methods and interpretations. We see them at work, at both rehearsal and performance. Composers, critics, concertgoers and, above all, young conductors—not to mention some older ones—will find these records worthy of close study. One remarkable feature of Mr. Shore's subjects is their extreme individuality of musical outlook, and it says much for his insight and graphic skill as a writer that without apparent effort he gets, so to speak, right under the skin of the man and the musician at the same time. Of Sir Thomas Beecham what could be happier than: "His baton is not a time-beater, but serves him as his chief instrument for describing the music itself."

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Contemporary music was poorly represented in the opening weeks of the Melbourne concert season. Under the baton of Prof. Georg Szell—director of the Scottish Symphony Orchestra—the Melbourne Symphony players presented three sedately classical programs, enlivened by occasional excursions into the safe musical territory of Elgar and Smetana. The Melbourne City Council sponsored eight civic concerts to which the public was invited free of charge, but these orchestral, band, vocal and solo instrumental performances gave no indications of modern creative tendencies.

The most daring enterprise was shown by the veteran Czech pianist, Edward Goll, who included slight atmospheric sketches by his fellow-countryman Vitesclav Novak and his former teacher Emil Sauer in a program representative of various styles of keyboard technique. Among visiting celebrities neither Alexander Kipnis nor Lawrence Tibbett stood for modernism, and the Australian soloists at the orchestral concerts stuck loyally to Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

More courageous attempts to bridge the artistic gulf between Australia and the Old World were made by the many small musical societies and clubs which emulate the uncommercial highmindedness of the repertory theater movement. Songs by Vaughan Williams and two-piano works of Arnold Bax were presented under the auspices of the British Music Society, and a clever young pianist, Vera Bradford, who studied her instrument in Chicago, chose a genuinely up-to-date and provocative program for her recital in connection with the Old Students Association of the University Conservatorium.

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The broadcasting authorities are doing all in their power to stimulate the infant school of Australian composition but with few honorable exceptions the output of would-be national composers reveals few specifically Australian features. Both in songs and instrumental items there is an unfortunate tendency to exalt verbal above musical significance. Lame rhythms and tum-ti-tum tunes pass muster as Australian when discreetly allied with poems in praise of wattle and bell-birds or when inscribed with titles suggestive of the mysterious bush.

The most distinguished work is done by the musicians who make no attempt to recall their native land. The "father" of Australian composers—Louis Lavater—writes graceful, pleasing music on the model of the Scandinavian romantics. Margaret Sutherland, whose gifts have earned the commendation of Bax and Arthur Rubinstein, decries sentiment and combines a forceful sense of color with a rather indefinite sense of structural climax. Vera Buck sets pretty poems to pretty music with such facility as ensures the ready collaboration of London publishers.

Peggy Glanville-Hicks—at present visiting Melbourne on holiday from the Royal College of Music (London)—has been chosen to represent Australia at the next festival of the International Society for International Music. Miss Hicks is not afraid to think for herself and although her compositions are as yet unnecessarily complicated they show evidence of more vital qualities than ambition and industry.

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Despite the stereotyped nature of his programs, Professor Szell did much to increase the efficiency of the Melbourne Orchestra. Previous guest conductors impressed their personalities upon their subordinates with more or less success, but Professor Szell permitted and indeed encouraged orchestral independence. The sense of responsibility inculcated by this unusual method of direction was greatly to the advantage of the players. A capital performance of the Brahms First Symphony and an almost equally convincing interpretation of Elgar's "Falstaff" found each member of the orchestra at his best. Courage, initiative and spontaneous enthusiasm proved more effective weapons than routine obedience.

Both in Sydney and in Melbourne Lawrence Tibbett attracted enormous crowds, although many professional musicians were inclined to criticism by the all-round nature of his programs. Long-sighted music lovers rejoiced, however, in the fervent public response and realized that of the thousands who came to see a film star many hundreds remained to admire a musician. Alexander Kipnis delighted connoisseurs by his singing of Schubert but as a broadcasting artist he was handicapped by the somber darkness of his vocal tone.

Kirsten Flagstad has opened her Australian season in Sydney with spectacular success and Richard Tauber has arrived in Perth under contract to the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Biddy Allen

Climax, Please

By Harold Hobson

London

The conscientious critic looks back upon the first half of the theatrical year more, perhaps, in sorrow than in anger. He can in retrospect count only a long tale of mostly wasted evenings. On nine occasions out of ten, no breath of excitement has come across the footlights to charm him out of slumber.

There have, of course, been exceptions to the general rule of futility. One does not easily forget Miss Lilian Braithwaite's Queen Elizabeth, nor Mr. Alfred Lunt's Olympian suavity in "Amphitryon 38," nor Mr. Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight." But such things as these have been rare stars in a turbid and darkly clouded sky.

The current season has, indeed, been so generally devoid of value that one begins to wonder whether, temporarily, at any rate, virtue has not gone out of the drama. And from that it is but a step to inquiring how it can be got back.

Throughout its history the English theater has shown itself commendably ready to learn from external sources. In the time of Dryden it acquired the French accent of comedy and farce to a nicety. It did it so thoroughly, in fact, that for a time it lost the faculty of talking intelligible English. The French influence became an incubus, and had to be thrown off before the British theater could recover its former vigor. After that came the period of the authority of Ibsen, when Bernard Shaw preached from the housetops and the columns of the Saturday Review that salvation was to be found only in Norway.

The effect that Ibsen had upon the London stage was valuable in the extreme. He it was who stimulated the enormous achievements of the intellectual drama of Shaw, Galsworthy, and Granville-Barker. But the danger of the drama of ideas is that the ideas in it will overwhelm the drama; and this is what has happened, as the later works of Mr. Shaw and his followers have shown.

Thereafter the dawn came up out of Russia, and young men became ecstatic at the thought of Tchekhov. Tears behind the smile, sadness lurking behind laughter—this is a very old gambit.

Even in the very temple of delight,
Veil'd Melapcholy hath her sovereign shrine.

Keats said something like that over a hundred years ago. But Tchekhov added to it an inconsequence that brought in a sense of something hard to define, which has completely eluded such otherwise admirable English imitators as Arthur Machray and Rodney Ackland, though perhaps Ronald Mackenzie caught a little of it in his first play, "Musical Chairs."

Whither, then, shall the English drama turn for help? What foreign country shall it ransack for ideas? What allied art appeal to for inspiration?

What impresses anyone who goes frequently to the play is the lack of memorability in recent English drama. The vast majority of the pieces that have recently been put on are Laodicean. They are neither good nor bad. They give nothing that the memory can recall. They are utterly null. Lacking even positive defects, they are worse than if they were monumentally bad. In these circumstances, it would do English dramatists a world of good if they observed the ballet more closely than their work suggests they do.

For both the Massine company at Drury Lane and the Fokine ballet at Covent Garden exemplify the crashing effect of a clearly defined climax. The hypercritical can bring many accusations against David Lichine's "Francesca da Rimini," at Covent Garden, in which M. Dimitri Rostoff is so magnificently infernal a Malatesta. In especial one might say that it is hardly a ballet at all, being, indeed, chiefly a mime play. But what one cannot say is that it is not memorable. That tremendous spectacle in the second scene when the vast gates of the castle are flung open, and the shrinking Paolo and Francesca are confronted by the black figure of the threatening Malatesta, baleful in his gloomy livery and brandishing his huge two-handed sword, may be disliked; but it will not be forgotten. It is a thing to make the heart knock.

At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Hollywood Bowl has at last, apparently, hit upon the balance of musical fare that agrees with the popular musical palate and satisfies the epicurean taste as well: three performances a week consisting of one opera or special attraction, one straight symphony concert, and one symphonic concert with soloist. During the first three weeks of the season, the seating capacity has been hardly adequate for any concert and the operas have attracted many more hundreds who were turned away.

The greatest personal triumph of the season, so far, was enjoyed by Artur Rodzinski, who, on July 28, drew the largest audience we have ever seen in the Bowl for a symphony concert with no soloist. On this occasion the welcoming ovation to the former conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra lasted long after the elaborate orchestral fanfare had been all but drowned by applause.

In the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture by Tchaikovsky, there were evidences of not enough rehearsal, probably due to the extra time necessary for preparation of the Shostakovitsch Symphony, No. 1, which through the finesse of Conductor Rodzinski, at once proclaimed his splendid development since his introduction of the work to Los Angeles some years ago.

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Richard Crooks shared honors with Dr. Rodzinski the following night, and together they produced a memorable concert. Not for some time had we heard the César Franck D minor Symphony performed with such refined emotion and fluency. The strings and woodwind played with refreshing serenity and the brasses had an organ-like smoothness that rounded out a beautiful tonal ensemble.

Mr. Crooks's noble interpretation of Lohengrin's Farewell was followed by another Wagnerian excerpt, the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger."

In his second week as conductor, José Iturbi gave two colorful concerts, the first (July 21) including three Spanish works: The "Fête-Dieu à Séville," by Albeniz-Arbós, the Intermezzo from "Goyescas," by Granados, and the three dances from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat," played with the Iturbian flair for his native music which vastly pleased his listeners. These were preceded by the Overture to "Sémiramis" by Rossini and the "Italian" Symphony by Mendelssohn, performed with musicianly feeling and technical accuracy.

The next evening Mr. Iturbi gave the most successful concert of his régime; not a heavy program but beautifully presented throughout and with a consistent spontaneity of finish. The program started well with the Preludes to Acts I and III of "Lohengrin," in which the tone in the string section shone effulgently. Mr. Schipilitti's horn solo in the "Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius was exquisite. "Finlandia," by the same composer, won rapturous applause. The Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" by Borodin was also brilliantly presented.

♪ ♪ ♪

The solo parts of the program were provided by Mr. Iturbi and his sister Amparo in two-piano selections: Spanish Numbers by Infante, typically shallow and more rhythmical than musical. Miss Iturbi demonstrated a fine technique and an appealing tone and measured up well with her more famous brother. The pianists' ensemble playing expressed a close sympathy and co-ordination. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," arranged by Mr. Iturbi, was made interesting by an added cadenza, which was musically more worth while than the Rhapsody itself.

The operas of the second and third weeks were the rollicking "Barber of Seville," featuring John Charles Thomas in the title role, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Maria Jeritza and Tandy MacKenzie in the leading parts.

Conducted ably by Pietro Cimini, "The Barber" went smoothly and spontaneously. With the shell used as a background, amplification was not necessary and the voices carried to the last rows of seats. A simple but ample stage arrangement, used for the scenes, indicated that many operatic sets can thus be worked out in future.

The fine texture of Mr. Thomas's splendid voice seemed emphasized in the Bowl and his happy mixture of fun and finesse gave individuality to his interpretation of the Barber. Rosemarie Brancato was graceful and vocally lovely as Rosina.

Carlo Peroni's experienced baton was effectively utilized in "Cavalleria Rusticana," given July 26, when he tactfully covered several precarious moments perhaps occasioned by the distances necessary to be covered during certain phrases. However, the too slow tempi of the choruses, especially the bell chorus, made the opera lag sometimes. Maria Jeritza was well within her scope as Santuzza and gave it that emotional appeal so necessary to the part. Her voice, also, was true and warm.

B. K. W.

The Movies and Ideas

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

No one has yet arisen, or seems likely at the moment to arise, to do for the motion picture what Ibsen and Shaw did for the theater—that is, to take it out of the domain of entertainment solely as such and use it as a medium for the expression of ideas. Today, only a few question the enrichment Ibsen and Shaw brought to the theater. The motion picture, however, which succeeded to many departments of the stage in public esteem, has yet to show itself the equal of either literature or the stage as a purveyor of ideas.

Walter Wanger, in launching his film, "Blockade," an anti-war film having Spain as its background, found himself faced quite squarely with this fact. It seems to be one thing to have ideas, and another thing to present them so that others are moved by them. In this, Shaw and Ibsen were successful, and Mr. Wanger was not. Except for a few moments in the early part of his picture, and Mr. Henry Fonda's memorable diatribe against war at the end, "Blockade" wasn't even up to the standard of average Hollywood melodrama.

This makes the sudden fanfare of excitement which has met the film from both partisans and antagonists a matter which cannot be explained by the effectiveness of the film as a production. Mr. Wanger was unfortunate in giving the impression that he was championing the cause of Loyalist Spain; his friends have cheered him for this, and his opponents are objecting strenuously to it. Having paid to see the picture, the latter feel that they were mulcted of their admission fee by reason of the fact that Mr. Wanger had not warned them that they were about to see a film with which their sympathies were totally at variance. In his own defense, Mr. Wanger has said that he employed a technical expert on the set at all times to see that the film soldiers never appeared in any uniform which could be called authentically Loyalist; he also made it a point never to show the enemy or to allow uniforms approximating those of Franco's troops to be used in the film. On the other hand, both his story and his scenario were by a well-known playwright whose sympathies for Loyalist Spain are a matter of record.

Film audiences have never demonstrated that they want ideas in the films for which they pay. In fact, they have often divided quickly into two opposite camps whenever anything approaching a controversial subject is set upon the screen. Mr. Wanger's film was unfortunate in being taken immediately, however mistakenly, for such a controversial subject.

Makers of the early and later Russian films which were exhibited in the United States were successful in rousing the enthusiasm of their partisans; but those who didn't like these films or the ideas they presented simply stayed away. Unfortunately, with a picture such as Mr. Wanger's, which has had a general release to audiences all over the country, these audiences were not afforded the same choice. They had no reason to suspect that Mr. Wanger's film would not be as innocuous in intent as the pictures they were accustomed to viewing in their neighborhood movie. This gave Mr. Wanger something of an unfair advantage in the presentation of his anti-war film, and may account in large measure for the severe criticism it has received in some quarters. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to sympathize with Mr. Wanger when he says:

"It is not 'Blockade' they are fighting against but against the fact that if 'Blockade' is a success, a flood of stronger and stronger films will appear, and the films will not only talk but say something."

WPA Exhibition at Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

One of the gayest, if not jolliest, exhibitions seen at the Art Institute for a long time is that sponsored by the WPA art projects, which will be on view till Oct. 9. Regardless of what one's opinion may be of work done under government auspices, this show can stand on its merits as art that has achieved a degree of true quality. The choice of material was left to George Thorp, state director, and Daniel Catoon Rich, director of fine arts of the Art Institute, and naturally, the artistic merit of things chosen was the determining factor. It is interesting, therefore, to note that there is far less of what might be termed "propaganda material" in this exhibition than in any other recent show here, and the determinedly gloomy items are in the very small minority.

The exhibition is large and varied, filling nine galleries, an entrance corridor and a large stair hall, and is grouped in general according to the types of work, which are oil paintings, water colors, fresco, drawings, lithographs and etchings, posters, cartoons for mural decorations, completed decorations, preliminary sketches for decorations and the Index of American Design, which is to many the most interesting part of the exhibition.

America has very few mural painters, and some of the murals produced by government projects have been rather less than inspiring, but one learns by doing, and the quality of the murals now being painted is far superior to that of their predecessors. A number of murals are being painted under the WPA for Illinois high schools, and several are shown here ready for installation. Those I liked best were Andrene Kauffman's circus scenes, which were done for the Burbank School. They are well composed, free in rhythm, handsome in color, and thoroughly enjoyable. On account of the large size of the mural panels few of the completed works could be shown, but some sketches of great variety of subject matter and handling promise good things to come.

Many of the artists whose paintings appear are regular exhibitors at the annual Chicago exhibition, and are among the best painters in the city, and the work is up to their best.

There is a great deal of sculpture, ranging from colored terra cottas to large plaster models for life-size figures and a fountain figure of much decorative charm, carved in stone by Emmanuel Viviano. A very able and amusing exhibit is a directional sign from the Brookfield Zoo, bearing an ape. It was carved in fir by Robert Delson.

The Index of American Design has a double value. Museums as well as private collectors have generously lent their prizes, which have been embodied in a series of color plates that should prove of lasting value. Those who feel that craftsmanship and patience are things of the past should spend a half-hour in the gallery which displays the index.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Second World Youth Congress

Some 200 Young People From Europe Attending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hundreds of young people from all parts of the world are arriving by August 15 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to attend the second World Youth Congress, held at Vassar College.

The more menacing becomes the international situation the more imperative becomes united constructive action for the defence of peace. There is therefore an overwhelming desire to strengthen further the friendship which unites America with Europe and the rest of the world.

Among the 200 delegates from Europe are 40 from Great Britain, 20 from France and Czechoslovakia, respectively, and 29 from Rumania. Republican Spain, although in the grip of war, has found means to send 15 delegates. This action is symbolical of the optimism and courage of the Congress even in the face of the most adverse circumstances.

Other European countries are not behindhand and delegates from Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the Baltic States, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary, and Switzerland are attending the Congress. The Soviet Union is sending five delegates, while the eight young people sent from Poland, are taking with them detailed plans for a World Agricultural Youth Conference to be held in Warsaw in 1939.

Difficulties have not deterred the young people in colonial countries and in distant lands from traveling to America, as may be seen from the fact that Burma is sending two representatives, and both Jews and Arabs are attending from Palestine.

Three white South African delegates have already been nominated, and at this writing efforts are being made both in England and Africa to raise enough money to enable Bantu and West African natives to attend the Congress.

The largest response from Asia comes from China, and 15 delegates have been traveling direct from that country to the United States, while six or seven Chinese students are going from Europe. These will be joined by about 80 delegates in America. Like the Spaniards, the Chinese see in the Congress a magnificent opportunity to appeal through youth to the heart of the world at large.

For the first time the youth of Latin-America will come into close contact with the youth of the rest of the world. Fifty delegates are going from Mexico, and strong delegations from Cuba and Puerto Rico, where youth committees have existed for some time. Other delegates are attending from Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and, it is hoped, from the Argentine also. Three young people from Australia and one from New Zealand are already on their way to the Congress.

The great international organizations such as the World's Y. W. C. A., the World Student Christian Federation, the International Federation of University League of Nations Societies, the World Student Association, Young Socialist International, World Union of Jewish Youth, and many others are represented by delegates chosen from many parts of the world.

Among the adult organizations which are attending the Congress is the International Peace Campaign, and the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. The League of Nations and the International Labor Office themselves take, as it were, a paternal interest in the Congress and are sending observers to it.

Many distinguished persons have accepted a request to form an International Committee of Patronage and have sent messages of support and good wishes to the Congress. With such a backing who can doubt that the Second World Youth Congress will be an event of international significance.

'A Thought in Youth Carried Out'

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alabama

Dear Round Tablers:

The other day I came upon something I had once copied in a notebook. It included a certain Frenchman's definition of a great life as "a thought in youth carried out in ripened years." The gist of the paragraphs that followed was that, in contrast to lives characterized by planlessness and a continual turning over of new leaves, was the successful life distinguished by a definite plan and perseverance and persistence. Continuity was glorified as the one unbeatable quality.

The part that definite purpose and continuity in right endeavor have played in the experiences of successful men and women is too obvious to point out, but it is well to remind ourselves often that we, too, may make out own careers fruitful in proportion to the faithful continuity of purpose we devote to the attainment of our ideals. We do have to be careful not to be content in letting our ideals remain merely ideals, so that later on unkept promises or uncompleted plans may convict our consciences. Good intentions unaccompanied by persistent and consistent action will not result in the fruitage we desire. After all, since "the child is father of the man," what we are now is very often the embryo of what we shall be in maturity.

So, let us take inventory of our thinking, root out any possible negative tendencies such as a visionary attitude or discouragement over temporary defeats, and "claim the ability inherent in each of us to know and to do the worthwhile. That, according to Arnold Bennett, is the chief thing that differentiates one from the cat by the fire!

(Miss) E. L. P.

* * *

Youth Hosteling Abroad

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Two years ago, for the first time, I read in this paper about the American Youth Hostel movement. I had always loved to travel (cheaply) and as I was just out of school, it was opportune.

On the boat going over with Monroe Smith and 96 other boys and girls—who at first were strangers but soon were bosom pals—I found a boy who wanted to go to Scandinavia—we found four other boys and three girls who wanted to go, too—so we joined forces. A hostel leader from Stavenger, Norway, met us at Hamburg and we spent a delightful six weeks bicycling about Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. We returned to Berlin in the middle of August for the Olympics, which were fun.

At a Jugend Heberage (Youth Hostel) in Berlin, I met a delightful German girl who had just bicycled up from Frankfort a/M. We had such fun together that when she decided that it was time to go home, I went with her. Since I had but 10 days before catching the home boat at Bremen we hitch-hiked part of the 500 miles in huge Diesel engine trucks. For five days I visited at her home in Frankfurt. A marvelous, wunderbar experience.

(Miss) M. J. G.

* * *

We receive, every now and then, a letter from someone who has just discovered the Youth Round Table. Our most recent letter of this sort was so overflowing with delight and gratitude (as they often are) that it occurs to us to ask the rest of you if you are telling your friends about it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

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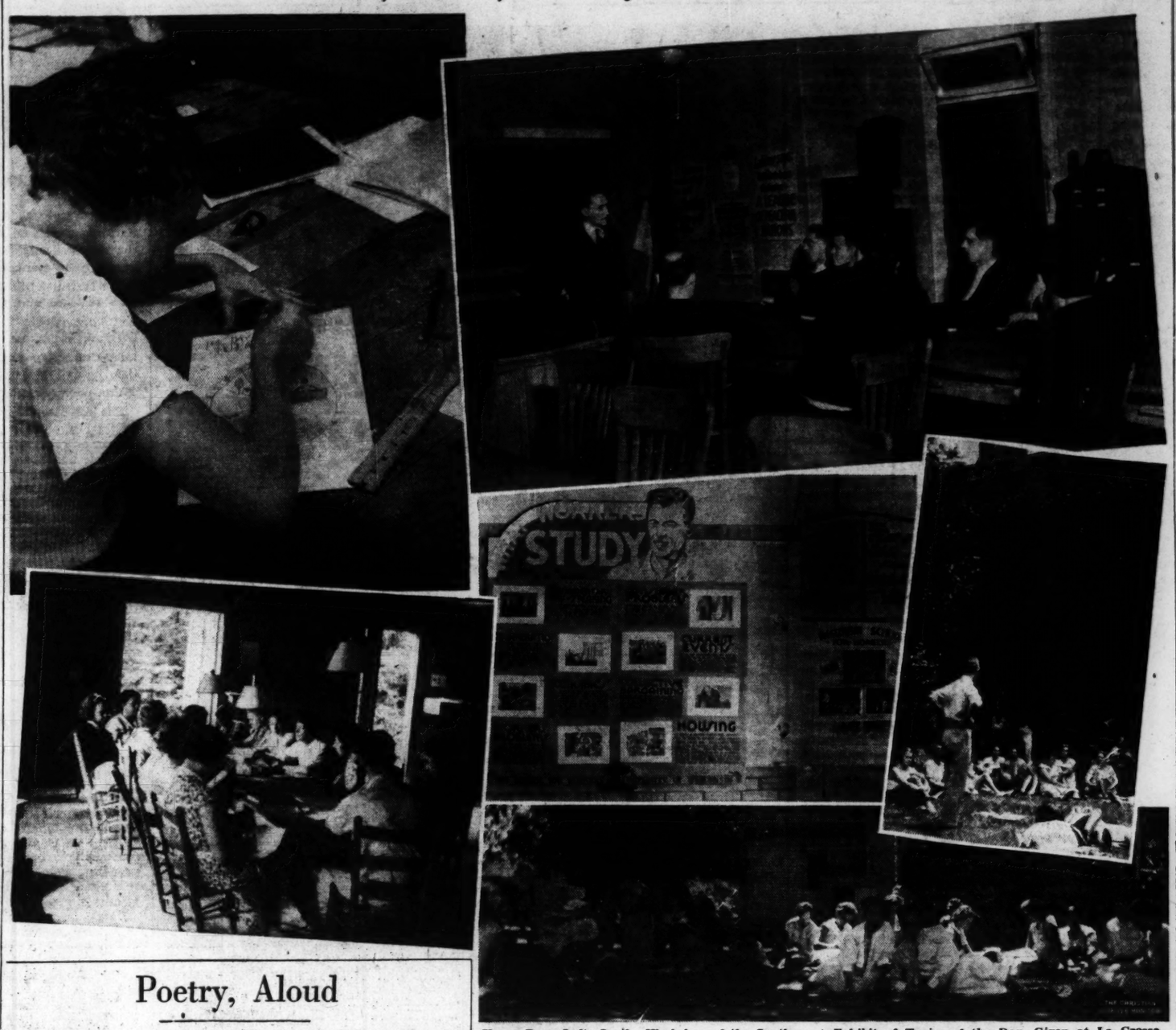

Upper Row: Left—In the Workshop of the Southern Summer School for Workers, a Student Charts the Day's Activities. Right—At the School for Workers in Industry, University of Wisconsin, a Labor Problems Class of Radio Technicians in Session. Center—Exhibit of Topics of the Day, Given at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Prepared by the School for Workers. Center Right—Informal Class in Economics Out Under the Trees on a College Campus. Lower Row: Classes in Economics and Literature.

Poetry, Aloud

Not Usually Considered a Hobby, But Is a Good One

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reading poetry aloud is not usually classed as a hobby. Yet what can offer more enjoyable diversion or open the way to more fascinating investigation? The recital of poetry has moved hand in hand with the telling of the prose tale, down through the centuries, from the very beginning of the social scene. From cave dwelling to feudal castle the rhythmical report of events, with or without musical accompaniment, was the chief indoor amusement of our ancestors.

An Arrangement Of Sounds

With so much of the printed word available in prose form the lyric tale of current event has vanished with the troubadour, except for those instances which seek the plane of artistic performance definitely labeled poetry, a concern of a small minority, alas! Many people, however, would enjoy poetry if they only started reading it. And they would especially enjoy it if they read it aloud, either to themselves or some other sympathetic audience, for poetry was never intended as a purely visual arrangement of words. It is an arrangement of sounds and is meant to be heard. The message, of course, is one of ideas put into words, and it is better to read poetry silently than not to read it at all, but the "music," if you like, of the verse form needs to be expressed audibly, for it has been conceived with due consideration for all the tones and cadences possible to the human voice.

While it does more often than prose deviate from the straightforward structure of the common speech, largely a habit of imitation, it does at times follow the natural rhythms of everyday conversation. No one has shown the possibility of the latter more successfully than the great contemporary American poet, Robert Frost. When he writes:

"Is doesn't seem so much to climb a mountain
You've worked around the foot of all your life,"

there is no question as to how the lines should be read. Yet this passage is definitely poetry, to be read aloud.

Returning to Childhood Favorites

Since what is poetry must remain to some extent a rather involved question, the dictionary definition of "the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion . . ." leaving innumerable loopholes for varying standards and tastes, the reader has every opportunity of self-expression in the selection he makes. It is usually a pleasure to those who are new at the "hobby" to return to the favorites of their childhood. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" contains many of the most familiar examples. Shorter poems from a variety of periods will perhaps prove more interesting to a fireside family group than a concentration on the collected works of one poet or long narrative poems which take hours and even days to read. The interest in a particular author or a particular style of poetry is likely to develop as time goes on.

How poetry is read makes all the difference in the world, since it is so much a matter of sound arrangement. A very bad way to read it is by assumption that it has a singsong tune which goes te-dum, te-dum, te-dum, te-dum, or, dum-te-dum, dum-te-dum, dum-te-dum, and so on, regardless of meaning. The meter is made to fit the meaning and will automatically make itself felt if the poet's meaning is thoroughly understood, and the poem read in sentences, with a consciousness of the subject, predicate and object. Monotonous and unintelligible is the reading of one who, bursting with mere emotion, makes everything sound mournfully alike whether it be Byron's poem beginning,

"When we two parted
In silence and tears,
Half broken-hearted,
To sever for years,"

or Shakespeare's merry:

'It was a lover and his lass
With a hey and a ho, and a hey nonino!
That o'er the green cornfield did pass . . ."

Balancing Rhythm And Thought

Thoughtful and intelligent approach is the chief essential. The more one knows of technique, however, the better, and a little knowledge of it will considerably help the audible reading. Metrical arrangement has its accents as does music.

But a knowledge of the simple measures is enough to furnish the average reader with enough sense of meter to preserve the pattern, while expressing the meaning, of a poem.

Nothing has richer reward to offer for so small an outlay than the pastime of reading and sharing poetry, by which we too may enter the realm of the "Bards of Passion and of Mirth," and be

"Seated on Elysian lawns
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns;
Underneath large bluebells tented,
Where the daisies are rose-scented,
And the rose herself has got
Perfume which on earth is not;
Where the nightingale doth sing
Not a senseless, tranced thing,
But divine melodious truth;
Philosophic numbers smooth;
Tales and golden histories
Of heaven and its mysteries."

Some collections which furnish a variety of poems to fit practically all tastes are:

Anthology of World Poetry—Collected by Mark Van Doren (Albert & Charles Boni, New York).
The Home Book of Verse—Selected and arranged by Burton Egbert Stevenson (Henry Holt Co., New York).
The Book of Classic English Poetry, 600-1930—Selected by Edwin Markham (Wm. H. Wise & Co., New York).
Palgrave's "Golden Treasury"—(Macmillan, New York).
Oxford Anthology of English Poetry—(Oxford University Press, New York).
The Winged Horse Anthology—Collected by Joseph Auslander and Frank Ernest Hill (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y.).
Modern American Poetry & Modern British Poetry—Edited by Louis Untermeyer (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York).

(This column runs the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.)

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When Workers Go to School

Affiliated Group Plan for Studying Economics and Labor Relations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From textile centers, mining communities, farms, factories, clothing shops, and offices come worker-students to one or the other of the summer schools which are associated with the Affiliated Schools for Workers. These schools make available to industrial and white collar workers new educational activities and give them further training which will help prepare them for activities in the labor movement.

In addition to the longer courses of four to seven weeks, short institutes and conferences are held in cooperation with various unions; for instance, this year's two-weeks Summer Institute planned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in co-operation with the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, and held for members of this union who live in middle western communities.

As its name indicates, the Affiliated Schools was originally planned as an association of summer schools and continues to serve these member schools, especially by making studies of methods of teaching and of the economic backgrounds and work experience of the students, and by working on materials for use in the classroom. The summer schools associated with the Affiliated Schools have carried on pioneering work in the field of workers' education.

This is the eighteenth session of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, which meets on the campus of Bryn Mawr College. Worker-students come to the school from the eastern and middle western sections of the country to study the relation of workers to industry and government today. Three other resident schools are in session—at Berkeley, California, at the University of Wisconsin, and in Asheville, North Carolina. This year for the first time the Southern Summer School is being conducted as a co-educational project. In addition to these there is the Summer School for Office Workers in Chicago.

All these schools have adopted their programs to meet the changing needs of the labor movement. Thus agricultural workers as well as industrial workers are now included in the student body of the Southern Summer School. The more recent organization of the Summer School for Office Workers indicates the new importance of white collar workers in the labor movement. The short institutes of a week or two, as well as the week-end conferences held at all the schools, make available to trade unionists who are not able to be away from work for the longer period of the resident schools an opportunity to discuss questions of special interest to their group.

During recent years the Affiliated Schools has extended its activities beyond the summer schools to include services to other groups concerned in an educational program; unions, clubs, WPA classes, and local workers' education committees. It prepares and publishes outlines, bibliographies, and factual pamphlets dealing with current economic situations in answer to demands from local groups for practical assistance in carrying on an effective educational program. These pamphlets discuss national labor legislation and state labor relation acts, the rights of labor in the courts, trade union problems and the American labor scene, as well as such questions as the place of dramatics in a program of workers' education.

As a part of its program, the Affiliated Schools has long been concerned in the training of new teachers. Recently, because of the expansion in the field of workers' education and the organization of classes in local communities all over the country, many new teachers have come into this field, and the need for a more adequate program of training them in teaching economics to adult workers has become a pressing one.

With a growing labor movement assuming new responsibilities for public affairs, the workers' education movement takes on new significance as it attempts to answer these questions by a program which will train labor for intelligent participation in the world today.

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Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XVI

Mr. X.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a lovely thing for people to sing together. It is impossible for people to think unpleasant thoughts about themselves or each other while they are singing together. This has been proved in the experience of all who have tried it.

It was an evening of community singing in a large city auditorium. A chorus of several hundred persons assembled, among them, an attractive young couple, Mr. and Mrs. X. Mr. X made it quite clear by his manner that the sole purpose for which he had come was to escort Mrs. X. His masculine dignity was definitely superior to anything so puerile as singing!

Mrs. X took her place with the singers, Mr. X sat bored but tolerant, alone, in the rear of the hall. Thereupon, Friend-Teacher, who was conducting, decided that, with all due attention and respect to other members of the chorus, the big business of the evening was to get Mr. X out of his self-assumed shell! Although no apparent notice was given him, everything required of the chorus was chosen with a thought of its effect upon Mr. X.

At first no impression seemed to be made. After a bit, as the fun progressed, one became aware of a low whistle following the melody. There was no doubt about it, it was Mr. X. Later, a slight movement of his lips was visible, on the repeated refrains. All this was encouraging.

When the people reassembled after the intermission, Mr. X. helped himself to a book and took his place with the gentlemen of the chorus. Gradually a clear ringing baritone took the lead—again Mr. X! At the close of the hour, a rollicking Round was sung. The singers went galloping through it. At the end, one full-toned voice forgot to stop at the close of the phrase, took up the next phrase and sang several measures before realizing that all the others had stopped—and this was a solo performance. There was a hearty laugh. Mr. X was laughing at himself!

It had clearly been Mr. X's evening. He went home happy—as did Friend-Teacher!

Inez Field Damon

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The Home Forum

On the Capitol Steps

MR. MAPLOONY and I like to idle on that usually deserted promenade which fronts the entire west side of the Capitol and affords an oasis of detachment. On that warm June morning we had been discussing politics, chipped beef, and the strange flight of woman from kitchen to Congress, when we ran into a member of the literary club to which my friend belongs.

She was Miss Abby Chillom, a sprightly-faced spinster, attractively dressed, though wearing one of those up-tilted hats which remind me of a bird's nest without the bird, and which I should fancy dangerously provocative in a city so infested with homeless starlings.

* * *

"NOW ISN'T THIS nice!" she exclaimed, as I was being introduced. "I've heard so much from Mr. Maploony about you. And I've been so eager to meet you and hear all about how a really professional author works. You must tell me. Do you actually write out everything on the typewriter as it comes into your head? Or do you keep rows and rows of pencils ready, as I have heard some authors do? I use a pencil, because I simply cannot think consecutively on a typewriter. I suppose you have come here to meditate, as I confess I have. I could never forgive myself if I were interrupting."

We assured her that there could be no such thing as an interruption where she was concerned.

"But don't you *adore* this spot?" she went on. "Such quiet and repose! And such a contrast to inside! I've just come from a session of the House. They were debating something, I couldn't quite make out what. A post office, I think. One Congressman wanted to put it out on the plains and let the town grow out to it. A progressive idea, don't you think?"

"Very stimulating," I murmured.

* * *

"AND, AFTER ALL, why not?" Miss Chillom resumed. "It is precisely the way Washington grew. They put the Capitol here and the White House away off there, and in the old days the messenger boys could stop and catch bullfrogs practically any place in between. In fact, I've heard it said that, when members of Congress got tired of listening to debates, they came out in the grounds here and shot deer, or perhaps it was partridges. And now look at it! I *love* this view up Pennsylvania Avenue, with all those little taxicabs disappearing into the distance. I like to imagine the patterns they are weaving. You've read Amy Lowell's poems, of course. What is the title of her book—'Patterns of—' 'Patterns With—' Well, anyway, something about patterns. She was very fond of them. She really should have been a dressmaker."

"Except that then we should have had no Life of Keats," I said.

"Dear Keats!" Miss Chillom mused. "Wouldn't he have reveled in this outlook! 'I stood tiptoe upon a little hill.' Or was that Shakespeare? Anyway, it is definitely poetic here, don't you think? The beautiful blue haze that swallows up Constitution Avenue! I have always intended to do a poem about it, except that they keep putting up new buildings all the time. It is really better to write about Egypt or places that don't alter so much, wouldn't you say?"

"Definitely," Mr. Maploony concurred.

* * *

"OH, AND THAT reminds me," Miss Chillom said to my friend. "Miss Parksey has asked me to write a paper for our opening meeting on this majestic shrine of our country's political history. She suggested the title—Told On Capitol Hill. It is to be light and informal, you know. Nothing severely reasoned or exhaustive. It was providential meeting you both here, though I know you were just going to lunch and I mustn't detain you. But you can tell me *so* much."

"I'm afraid—" Mr. Maploony began.

"As I started to say, I'm more interested in the literary than the legislative aspects," Miss Chillom said. "For instance, did you know that George Washington wore an apron embroidered by Madame Lafayette when he presided at the laying of the cornerstone here in 1793? I should have *loved* to have seen George Washington in an apron. That's the sort of thing I mean. I've discovered *so* many interesting facts. This place was originally called Jenkins Hill and I've asked practically everybody who Mr. Jenkins was, but no one seems to know. Do you?"

We had to confess to a similar ignorance.

* * *

"IN THOSE DAYS people were *so* interested in the Capitol," Miss Chillom resumed. "The first question everybody asked the moment they arrived in Washington was: 'How is the Capitol? *Is* it finished?' And this kept up for years. In fact, it took a century to finish it. But, of course, they were interrupted by the British. I refer to the War of 1812, of course, when the invaders applied the hostile torch to those glorious marble columns. I've often wondered how they got them to burn. But the British are very remarkable in many ways, don't you think?"

"Did they really do much damage?" I asked.

"Oh, indeed they did!" Miss Chillom exclaimed. "They destroyed the roof and the interior of both wings and drove Congress to meet in a hotel. But, of course, I think we should forget that now and I am touching on it very lightly. It is much more interesting to recall that, as our brave boys were marching past here to the Civil War, they could see the great iron dome being lifted into place. The statue on top is called *Freedom*."

"It's a pity they had to put it so far out of reach," I observed.

* * *

MISS CHILLOM DID not hear me. "But that's neither here nor there. I think we are all so much more interested in the human side, don't you? The illustrious men who have walked under that dome. The fascinating debates. The funny little tempers they got into. Why, do you know that only a hundred years ago a member from Kentucky challenged a member from New Hampshire to a duel? And did you know that they used to provide couches for the members to recline on? People were kinder in those days, I do believe. And more considerate of us. They allowed ladies to sit on the floor of the House then, instead of banishing us to the galleries, where I find it very difficult to keep my mind on what they are saying.

"Of course, they weren't *all* gentlemen even in those days. I've just been reading about John Randolph of Roanoke. During the debate on the Missouri Compromise, he pointed a finger at us and said: 'Mr. Speaker, what, pray, are all these women doing here, so out of place in this arena? Sir, they had much better be at home attending to their knitting.' From a Virginian, too!"

"We were just talking about—" Mr. Maploony started to say.

"Oh, if these stones only had tongues!" Miss Chillom sighed. "But I suppose they wouldn't be heard. I adore a filibuster, don't you? And I always try to come on the days when they vote billions more for this and that. It reminds me of those fairy stories where some poor child who has never had any money suddenly finds a chest overflowing with dollars in the cellar. I love it. And all the grand gossip! I feel *so* sorry for people who live so far away that they never hear what is being talked of in the cloakrooms. But, of course, they can always take your pet, can't they, Mr. Maploony? *The Congressional Record*, I mean. Though would they read it?"

"That's the question," Mr. Maploony replied non-committally.

"So many of my friends don't," Miss Chillom mourned. "At least not all the way through."

"I can't understand that," I said. "It is full of plots, conversation, irony, villains, human interest, and humor. Especially humor."

"Where were we?" Miss Chillom asked abruptly. "Oh, yes! The people who live too far away. And I was going to say that they miss these grounds, too. There are 800 trees here, I am told. And I suppose nobody has counted the shrubs and flowerbeds and fountains. By the way, one of these elms is the Washington Elm. It shaded our first President while he was discussing plans for the Capitol. I must find out which elm it is. It's over 100 feet high.

* * *

"BUT AT NIGHT! That's the time! When they turn the floodlights on the dome and the whole edifice stands out against the dark, like something out of the Arabian Nights! You could believe the Government had spent $25,000,000 on it, then, couldn't you? But I know that I'm keeping you from something. It has been a great pleasure meeting you, Mr. Lungstreth, and I *do* so look forward to reading your books. The Congressional Library will have them, I am sure. And, while I think of it, Mr. Maploony, do you suppose that you could find the courage to ask Miss Parksey to allot me a little more time for my paper? I hesitate to ask her myself. But I'm sure she would understand, if you ask her. I don't see how I can possibly condense all I know into twelve minutes, do you?—Good-by. So nice—Good-by."

Mr. Maploony and I twice circled the Capitol before following Miss Chillom down the walk. We did not wish to interrupt her meditations further. "Well, at least you won't have to hear the paper," my friend said, somewhat apologetically.

"On the other hand, I was about to ask you a favor," I said. "The lady has done more to make this place vivid than all the oratory I've heard in it. I wish, Maploony, you'd arrange for me to attend your opening meeting."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Midsummer Landscape

HERE, where I watch, the willow has cast a leaf
Golden upon the ground—presage of Fall.
The ramblers that were red and white, painting the countryside,
Have lost their petals—and the wild roses.
The birds no longer call from the dense brakes.
Summer is now at the full, summer is going;
The apples are forming, the loose-strife marches down
In purple cohorts to the turquoise pools,
Still, beneath summer skies.
And under the trees, in the forests,
By the roadsides,
In the tall grass,
There are orange lilies;
Dropped by some silent gardener,
Striding across the fields,
With the thinnings-out of his garden.
All over the country
Are orange lilies
And we say, passing:
"Are these from some garden?
Those are not wild lilies?"
There they are growing,
Like painted things, orange against green—
Like Solomon in all his glory—
Wild, yet stately.
We can gather great baskets of them,
Wild flowers growing orderly,
Still with the garden stamp on them,
As if newly dropped,
By the gardeners of the great estates.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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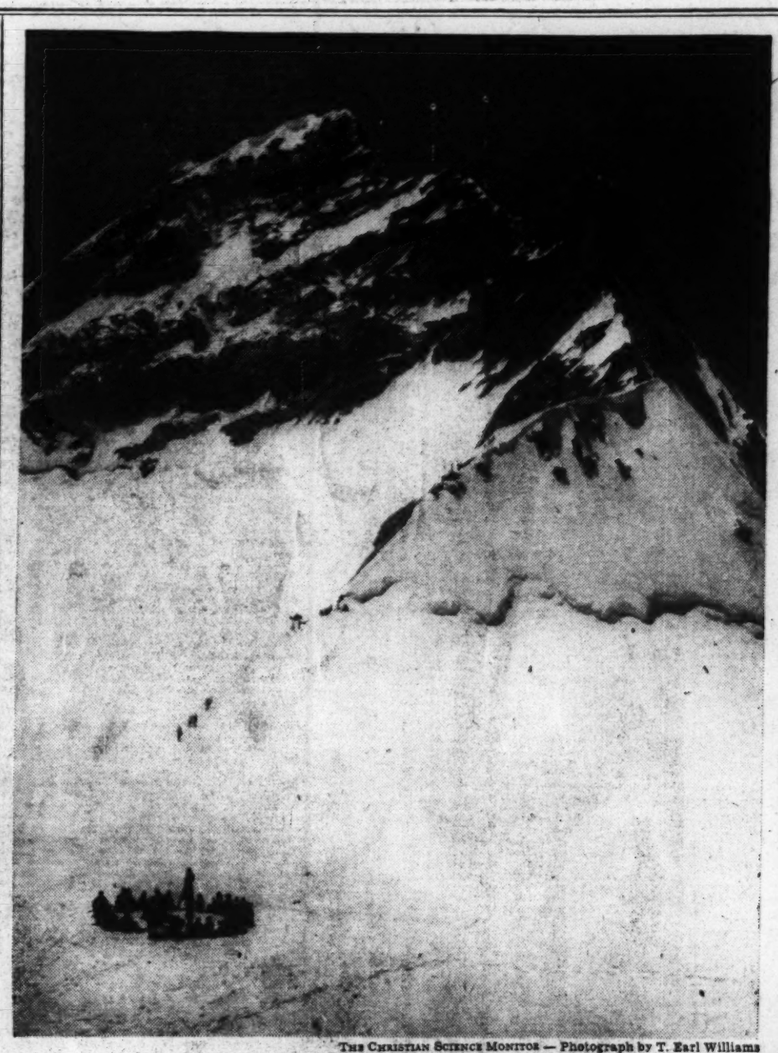

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by T. Earl Williams

NEARING THE SUMMIT OF THE JUNGFRAU

IT IS easy to say that one knows the Jungfrau. Anyone who has been to Interlaken can say it. But everything depends upon one's individual concept of what comprises close acquaintanceship with a phenomenon of nature.

The usual traveler in Switzerland, of course, has loved the Jungfrau, loved its all-pervading quality of purity. The exquisite whiteness of it, shimmering between those lower enfolding hills that are so softly and satisfyingly green; the unforgettable way in which the Jungfrau is always before one—presiding benignly over all lesser loveliness, like a gracious hostess who unthinkingly outshines a roomful of her guests. In Interlaken, only the Jungfrau matters. The Jungfrau is incomparable, and superbly named.

Yes, the traveler knows the Jungfrau, but not as does the mountain climber. Probably he alone has rightful claim to intimacy with this mountain. Not the man who, inadventurously, ascends by the railway and then steps cautiously out upon the smooth slopes and sharp ridges of a glacier. Not this man, but rather one who in the company of his fellow enthusiasts penetrates the far fastnesses. It is he who can bring real understanding to bear upon this photograph of the mighty Jungfrau, as a diminutive procession of black figures slowly mounts along one ridge or halts in a close circle for rest and protection. Even a casual glimpse of such a scene as this lifts the vision of the ordinary visitor into new realms of beauty and courage and inspiration.

Lithuanian Countryside

WE HAD driven all day over the bare-backed downs of Utena and to the south, to Dainava (land of song), a region of poor soil where the reddish buckwheat is the commonest crop.

It is hard to put into words the charm of this Lithuanian countryside—the long slopes of the switchback hills and downs, running close to the wide plains, hilly distances clothed with the deep blue green of the forests.

In the foreground, newly-plowed earth showed tawny against the vivid green of the marshlands; behind came the delicate grace of a grove of birches, with feet sunk deep in emerald moss. The grayish timber of the farmsteads was crowned by deep overhanging roofs of thatch; and the old houses were deep in orchards of cherry and plum, though the lovely time of their flowering was long past. Against the meadows flocks of geese, with a barefoot girl in attendance, made a pattern that brought to mind old fairy tales; herds of black and white cattle browsed tranquilly on the short turf, and over all was the delicate yet intense blue of the Baltic sky.

* * *

IT IS A LAND of far horizons, of wide belts of somber pine and fir, of groves of ancient oaks and pensive willows. A flash of gentian suddenly revealed a distant lake, for this is a country of a thousand lakes and meres.

On a summer day, the lake which we presently reached is dazzlingly blue and clear as crystal; but, on a gray day, against its background of marshes it could be lonely and eerie. In its center are age-blackened wooden piles, the remains of some prehistoric settlement, of which little is known. The archaeologist in Lithuania will find much to absorb and interest him; for, in this home of a people whose language is the most archaic now extant in Europe, there are records of fascinating interest waiting to be unraveled. Along the river banks and at the foot of the great downs, immense tumuli raise their somber heads to the sky, full of treasures which, to the seeker, will one day be revealed. All Dainava is lonely and quiet: easy to people with dim figures belonging to a civilization of the distant past.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER lakes in Lithuania which take us back to early days in the historic period; lakes where, beneath the surface of the water, subterranean passages, built out from either end of the lake, formed secret causeways along which those tribesmen could fly to safety when danger threatened.

Built in oak balks, or later from the bricks of which the early historic Lithuania built its strongholds, these underwater causeways give a vivid picture of times of struggle, when tribe warred against tribe and flight was often the only hope of survival.

E. C. D.

True Generosity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no reason why one should not be generous, since God, who is infinite divine Love, is showering upon man immeasurable, understandable loving-kindness. He who does not manifest a loving spiritual nature is deceived by evil suggestion.

Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, was rich beyond measure in true spiritual substance. Christian Science reveals him as the richest man in spiritual understanding the world has ever known. With marvelous spiritual insight, Mary Baker Eddy has written of Jesus' wealth as follows (Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, p. 54): "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love. With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error."

The belief is quite general that Jesus' fruitful spiritual life was miraculous. But Christian Science affirms, and proves, that in the measure that one understands God and Christ, Truth, one can in that degree experience the happifying spiritual abundance of Christian living.

A student of Christian Science who had spent many years of study and practice of this Christianly scientific religion, suddenly awakened to the fact that although, according to the world's estimate, he was not materially wealthy, yet, according to the spiritual standard set by Jesus, he was rich indeed. For in his daily life he possessed and endeavored to shed abroad, wherever he went, the spiritual love which is every man's possession as a child of God. This conscious reflection of divine Love had elevated him progressively to more useful positions of influence, and had enabled him on numerous occasions to help others in an inspired and intelligent manner. With this realization of what true spiritual riches are, this Christian Scientist discerned that generosity is natural to each one. Because man reflects God, infinite good, he can be truly generous.

But how can one be generous, one may ask, if he has nothing material to share? The answer as revealed by Christian Science is that by reflecting infinite, divine Love, which is God, we have the true substance which gives us the spiritual affluence required in our every experience. What a wonderful thought is this, that divine Love reflected meets human needs in unfailing ways!

Does human experience seem barren? Does the world seem harsh? Do obstructions seem to bar the way to freedom? Then, through the understanding of real spiritual being, these errors will vanish. The great need of mankind is for divine Love. The heavy heart turns spontaneously to divine Love, reflected by one whose thought is to bless and help.

Mrs. Eddy taught that divine Love is the All-in-all of Christian Science, and the basis of true helpfulness. On page 367 of Science and Health she has written, "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

"The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid"—how the business invalids of today need this kindly, understanding attitude and strengthening! A warm and generous spiritual nature, discerning the bewilderment of persons struggling with business problems, can intuitively perceive the way to smooth the rough path and brighten the dark outlook. Divine Love will enable us to be patient and long-suffering with those who find it temporarily difficult to meet obligations. One student of Christian Science, yearning to make the path of others less burdensome, found that many of his creditors became staunch business friends and loyal clients through the exercise of Christian compassion in his dealings with them.

He whose human experiences have seemed to be marked by hardness of heart will find his healing in realizing that God, infinite Love, has created man to be His infinite expression—the manifestation of His allness and goodness. Generosity, characterized by a gentle, understanding heart and a gracious, loving manner, will blossom forth as he recognizes his true spiritual selfhood to be the present reality.

To understand the character and practical works of Christ Jesus is to understand what true generosity is. He said (Matthew 10:8), "Freely ye have received, freely give;" and (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." When we understand the allness of divine Love in Christian Science, we cannot fail to be generous!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Wahre Freigebigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES LIEGT kein Grund vor, warum man nicht freigebig sein sollte, da Gott, die unendliche göttliche Liebe, den Menschen mit unermeßlicher, verständlicher Güte überschüttet. Wer nicht ein liebevolles geistiges Wesen bekundet, läßt sich von böser Einflüsterung täuschen.

Unser Wegweiser Christus Jesus war unermeßlich reich an geistiger Substanz. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt ihn als den an geistigem Verständnis reichsten Menschen, den die Welt je gekannt hat. Mit wunderbarem geistigem Tiefblick hat Mary Baker Eddy von Jesu Reichtum geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 54): „Durch die Größe seines menschlichen Lebens demonstrierte er das göttliche Leben. Aus der Fülle seiner reinen Neigungen heraus definierte er Liebe. Mit dem Reichtum der Wahrheit besiegte er den Irrtum".

Es wird ganz allgemein geglaubt, daß Jesu fruchtbares geistiges Leben wunderbar war. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft behauptet und beweist, daß man den beglückenden geistigen Reichtum christlichen Lebens in dem Maße erfahren kann, wie man Gott und Christus, die Wahrheit, versteht.

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der sich viele Jahre lang in diese christlich-wissenschaftliche Religion vertieft und sie betätigt hatte, erkannte plötzlich, daß er, obwohl er nach der Einschätzung der Welt nicht materiell wohlhabend war, doch nach dem von Jesus aufgestellten geistigen Maßstab in der Tat reich war. Denn in seinem täglichen Leben besaß und verbreitete er überall, wohin er kam, von ganzem Herzen die geistige Liebe, die jeder Mensch als Kind Gottes hat. Diese bewußte Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe hatte ihn stufenweise in nützlichere einflußreiche Stellungen gebracht und ihn in vielen Fällen befähigt, anderen in erleuchteter und intelligenter Weise zu helfen. Mit dieser Erkenntnis wahren geistigen Reichtums wurde es diesem Christlichen Wissenschafter klar, daß Freigebigkeit jedem angeboren ist. Weil der Mensch Gott, das unendliche Gute, widerspiegelt, kann er wahrhaft freigebig sein.

Es könnte gefragt werden: Wie kann man aber freigebig sein, wenn man nichts Materielles zu geben hat? Die Christliche Wissenschaft antwortet, daß wir durch Widerspiegeln der unendlichen göttlichen Liebe, die Gott ist, die wahre Substanz haben, die uns den geistigen Reichtum gibt, den wir für jede Erfahrung brauchen. Was für ein wunderbarer Gedanke es doch ist, daß die widergespiegelte göttliche Liebe die menschlichen Bedürfnisse unfehlbar befriedigt!

Scheint die menschliche Erfahrung dürftig und die Welt unharmonisch, scheinen Hindernisse den Weg zur Freiheit zu versperren, so werden diese Irrtümer durch das Verständnis des wirklichen geistigen Seins verschwinden. Was der Menschheit am meisten not tut, ist die göttliche Liebe. Das schwere Herz wendet sich unwillkürlich an die göttliche Liebe, die von denen widergespiegelt wird, die darauf bedacht sind, zu segnen und zu helfen.

Mrs. Eddy lehrte, daß die göttliche Liebe das All in allem der Christlichen Wissenschaft und die Grundlage wahrer Hilfsbereitschaft ist. Auf Seite 367 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt sie: „Ein freundliches Wort an den Kranken und die christliche Ermutigung desselben, die mitleidsvolle Geduld mit seiner Furcht und deren Beseitigung sind besser als Hekatomben überschwenglicher Theorien, besser als stereotype entlehnte Redensarten und das Austeilen von Argumenten, welche lauter Parodien auf die echte Christliche Wissenschaft sind, die von göttlicher Liebe erglüht"

„Ein freundliches Wort an den Kranken und die christliche Ermutigung desselben"—wie sehr doch heute die Geschäftskranken dieser freundlichen und verstehenden Haltung und Ermutigung bedürfen! Mitfühlendes und freigebiges geistiges Wesen, das die Verwirrung derer wahrnimmt, die mit Geschäftsproblemen ringen, kann in natürlicher Weife sofort erkennen, wie der rauhe Weg geebnet und der finstere Ausblick erhellt werden kann. Die göttliche Liebe wird uns befähigen, Geduld und Langmut mit denen zu haben, die es vorübergehend schwer finden, ihren Verpflichtungen nachzukommen. Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der sich sehnte, anderen den Pfad zu ebnen, fand, daß viele seiner Gläubiger zuverlässige Geschäftsfreunde und treue Kunden wurden, weil er im Geschäftsverkehr christliches Erbarmen mit ihnen übte.

Einer, dessen menschliche Erfahrungen durch Lieblosigkeit gekennzeichnet zu sein scheinen, wird seine Heilung in der Erkenntnis finden, daß Gott, die unendliche Liebe, den Menschen dazu geschaffen hat, Sein unendlicher Ausdruck—die Bekundung Seiner Allheit und Güte—zu sein. Freigebigkeit, gekennzeichnet durch ein gütiges, verstehendes Herz und eine freundliche, liebevolle Art, wird erblühen, wenn er erkennt, daß sein wahres, geistiges Selbst jetzt die Wirklichkeit ist.

Den Charakter und die praktischen Werke Christi Jesu verstehen, heißt verstehen, was wahre Freigebigkeit ist. Er sagte (Matth. 10, 8): „Umsonst habt ihr's empfangen, umsonst gebt es auch", und (Joh. 10, 11): „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen". Wenn wir in der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Allheit der göttlichen Liebe verstehen, können wir nicht anders als freigebig sein!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Salting the Sheep

IN SPRING and summer there were certain customs amounting almost to obligations or pleasurable duty, whichever way you chose to look at it, that must be taken care of before other of the day's industries could be pursued. Such, for instance, as salting the sheep.

Now salting the sheep as a rite, ceremony, practice, employment, mission, or other agenda pertaining to the day's occupation was so richly fraught with adventure that, so far as I know either by experience or by hearsay, it is not equaled in all the diversions of the present week end offered to sated man. This was particularly true on any one of the early spring Sabbaths bordering upon Paas Sunday, known to present haughty generations as Easter. . . .

The sheep were kept in a pasture lot some considerable distance from the house and approached by way of a lane. And a lane, according to my acquaintance with such means of approach, is a private thoroughfare devoted to the peregrinations of cattle, mowers, reapers and binders, rakes and other tools in transit from one field to another. . . . On the south side of the log or stake-an'-rider fence that confines it, there may be, if the weather is forward, a few bunches of Paas blows, Easter blossoms, or wild-flowers, and the dogtooth violet, with a particularly precocious disposition, will stick an impudent tongue out from the greening sod. Almost of a certainty there will be dandelion greens at the edge of the stone pile, against which prospects we have fortified ourselves with basket and knife, carried by my father in one hand, in his other hand the tin pail containing salt, while Shep and I gambol at his side.—From "Home Grown," by DELIA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1938

Park-o-Meters Kept to Front In Providence

Renewed attack made on legality of sidewalk devices for which city paid $80,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—Although the Supreme Court has stayed the attempt to have park-o-meters ruled unconstitutional by refusing to pass on their validity, its decision has opened the way for renewed assault upon their legality.

Leo M. and Philip B. Goldberg, the attorneys who instituted the original test case by deliberately violating the parking regulations in February, 1937, are contemplating a further challenge on the question by acting under the high court's suggestion that the Bureau of Police and Fire may have exceeded its power in placing the meters on public sidewalks.

The Supreme Court's opinion places in serious jeopardy about $80,000 worth of equipment now owned by the city and raises the possibility of a stampede to sue for the return of fines to the hundreds who have violated the parking ordinances.

Seeks Directed Verdict

Mr. Goldberg will ask the police court, to which the case has now been returned, for a directed verdict on the grounds that the police exceeded the power to regulate traffic as granted by the Legislature, confident that the Supreme Court will sustain an appeal on that basis.

Joseph H. Gainor, counsel for the Dual Parking Company of Oklahoma City, who assisted Donald O. Burke, public prosecutor, in filing briefs in the case, declares that while the dcision is in conclusive and paves the way for further test cases, he saw no immediate danger that the machines might be scrapped later.

"The public now seems satisfied as it allows parking to rotate and gives the city revenue with which to pay policemen required to supervise traffic. The parking machines are a decided improvement and are likely to stay."

Called "Regulatory" Charge

The high court held that it wasn't necessary to pass on the constitutionality of the question because there were other ways of settling the matter. It referred to the general laws under which the bureau has expressed power to regulate traffic, and also to Regulation 36 under which the use of the public streets in the City of Providence is seriously affected. This refers to the charge for parking which the defense argued was but a "regulatory" charge, not a tax.

The court held that in passing Regulation 36 there must be found "a sufficient grant of power from the Legislature to the bureau permitted such action." The Golbergs will contend that the installation of the parking meters on the public sidewalks and the charge for parking decidedly constitutes an abuse of power.

At the time of the installation of the machines there was considerable public agitation against them led by the Automobile Legal Association but the City Council, following a survey to determine how they worked in other cities, passed the necessary measures and authorized their purchase. About 1,300 are in operation now in the downtown section. More than half have been paid for at the rate of $58 each.

School Windows Crash and Tinkle

School window panes were commended to the attention of Somerville patrolmen today by Building Commissioner Albert I. Parker. Here and there, he declared a baseball has crashed through a schoolroom window from a playground below, but more than 1,000 panes have been shattered so far this summer by skillfully manipulated slingshots and well-aimed, hand-thrown stones.

Last year, according to Mr. Parker, it cost the city $2,000 to replace broken school window panes at the end of the summer.

Hamilton to Meet Women Of GOP at Nahant Outing

In Boston Today

Event Is for All Who Wish to Go

John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will attend an outing of Republican women of the State at Nahant, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

This will be Mr. Hamilton's first appearance in Massachusetts in the current campaign. All Republican women have been invited, according to the State Committee announcement of plans for the day, regardless of whether they are affiliated with any club.

Special busses will leave the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 11 a. m. on the day of the outing.

New Cruiser Ready For Final Trials

In from Bar Harbor today the new $15,000,000 cruiser Philadelphia tied up at the Charlestown Navy Yard until Thursday, when it leaves for final trials on the official naval course off Rockland, before being officially accepted by the Navy.

Aboard the cruiser are Rear Admiral Forde A. Todd, commander of Cruiser Division No. 8, and a crew of about 800.

New Plan Proposed To Limit Taxicabs

Failing to agree on plans for fewer taxicabs on Boston streets, a committee of taxicab men and a labor representative appointed by Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, today proposed the payment of taxi insurance in three installments rather than once a year as a compromise.

The basis of the plan is that taxicab operators who now keep their cars on the streets during the summer months when business is poor in order to help pay for their insurance would withdraw their cars from action during the poor months if they were not compelled to pay insurance for these months.

Attorney Andrew J. Gorey, secretary to the Police Commissioner, sat as chairman of the committee, which voted to adjourn without setting a date for the next conference. It is expected that committee officials will get in touch with the Insurance Commissioner to obtain his cooperation in reducing insurance charges.

Naval Seaplanes Play War Games

The Navy seaplanes of Patrol Squadron 15, whose home base is Norfolk, Va., with the fuel and supply ship Owl anchored today in Dorchester Bay, off the Squantum Naval Base. The Squadron is commanded by Capt. Michael Kernodle, who said that it is taking part in secret maneuvers off the coast and will remain here for a few days, depending on the weather.

Filene's Hires John Roosevelt

John Roosevelt, due in Boston Monday from his honeymoon in Bermuda, will go to work two weeks later in the downtown store of William Filene's Sons Company. He will receive $18 a week.

Word of young Roosevelt's plans was made public today by a member of the bride's family and confirmed at Filene's.

At the store it was stated that John will enter the training course which the store provides for employees, starting at the bottom and possibly finding his way later into advertising.

On the return of the young couple, they will remain at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. Haven Clark in Nahant until they select an apartment, probably in Brookline.

Boston Trawler Makes New Catch

As the Boston Trawler West Point lunged up toward its home port today the 25-foot cabin cruiser Doddie Dee plowed along in its wake at the end of a tow rope. The West Point, loaded down with fish, sighted the pleasure boat drifting forlorn and abandoned well out at sea, and proceeded to salvage it.

Reference to the register lists showed that the Doddie Dee, officially numbered 4F139, was owned by Herman A. Dill of Eastham, Mass., who moored it customarily at Nauset Inlet on the ocean side of Cape Cod, near Nauset Light. Although Mr. Dill had not yet been contacted by Coast Guard officials this afternoon, it was supposed that his cruiser had broken loose from its moorings and drifted out to sea.

Police Look Into Wild Auto Ride

With no arrest made up to this afternoon, the police are reported "investigating" a wild motor ride out Commonwealth Avenue last night, from Kenmore Square to Alcorn Street, Brighton, in which the driver smashed into three other widely separated cars, caused injury to two persons, and rammed his own machine into the rear of the third car.

Police gave the name of Robert J. Lyons of 48 Reservoir Street, Cambridge, as that of the driver of the car which ran wild. They reported that Lyons, who is listed in the city directory as an executive at the Coleman Disposal Plant at Spectacle Island, jumped out of his battered car and tried to leave after the third smash. He was restrained by Sergeant Patrick Freeley of the Brighton Station and taken to Boston City Hospital for treatment for multiple cuts and bruises. Against the advice of the hospital authorities, he left that institution at 11:30 last night, attaches stated today.

Station 14 reported today that no complaint had been sworn against Lyons in court. It is the invariable procedure in such cases, they said, to send for all drivers and others involved in the collisions; take their versions of the accident, and then determine what charges will be made. This course is now being followed.

The mile ride, in which police and motorists gave chase, began, according to the police, when Lyons sped through the red light at Kenmore Square and collided with a car operated by Conrad W. Robinson of 20 Salisbury Road, Newton, who was entering the square from Kenmore Street on a green light. Miss Ethel Moore of 81 Waldeck Street, Dorchester, a passenger in the Robinson car, was injured.

Speeding toward Brighton, Lyons' car, followed by two others, flashed across the intersection at Cottage Farm Bridge, where Traffic Officer Patrick J. Donohue stopped cross traffic just in time to avert a crash. Half a mile further on Sergeant Freeley and Patrolmen Charles McCarthy and Frank Caples of the Brighton Division were coming out of Gaffney Street in a cruise car when they saw the machines speed by. They followed and saw Lyons' car bounce off the car of A. B. Cook of Providence, parked in front of 969 Commonwealth Avenue. The rear bumper and registration plate of the Cook car were imbedded in the Lyons machine.

At Alcorn Street, two blocks farther on, the Lyons car, according to the police, telescoped the rear of a car driven by Herbert C. Ackerman of 39 Ingraham Road, Wellesley, who was also proceeding out Commonwealth Avenue. This brought the reckless chase to an end.

Mr. Ackerman had to be lifted from his car. He was taken along with Lyons to the City Hospital.

Michael Cullinane, special officer in charge of accidents at the Brighton Station, is investigating the collision today, to determine subsequent police action.

Off-Ag'in—Corrigan

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer, Taken as Flier Left Boston This Morning

Flier, Received by Maxine Schram, American Airlines Stewardess, Leaves Boston

Corrigan, Leaving Boston, Had to Run to Catch Plane

Young "Doug" Corrigan slept late this morning, so had to run for his plane . . . just like most commuters sprint after their morning trains.

Awakened at the Statler at 8:55 a. m., Douglas slipped into his gray plaid trousers and worn leather windbreaker, gulped a glass of orange juice, and six minutes later he burst through the hotel door at a pace which kept even long-legged Mayor Tobin trotting.

Whisked to the airport in 19 minutes, Mr. Corrigan amiably posed with Mayor Tobin and members of the Boston welcoming committee—the committee which yesterday supervised Boston's tremendous ovation to the man who flew to Ireland "by mistake"—posed, also, with Miss Maxine Schram of Detroit, airline hostess, entered the waiting twin-motored airplane. There was a roar of motors and Douglas Corrigan's visit to Boston was at an end.

He flew to Baltimore today where another ovation awaited him. Returning to New York tomorrow, he will take his $900 airplane, unloaded from shipboard yesterday, aloft for a test flight.

Enthusiastic over his Boston visit, which included an endless stream of parades, greetings, speeches, and interviews during the day, and was climaxed by Mayor Tobin's banquet at the Copley last night, Douglas Corrigan was profuse in his thanks to the Boston committee today.

He was particularly proud of the beautiful watch given him by the Mayor. Made in Waltham, this watch has a glass front and back, so the delicate "works" can be viewed. The block numerals are of gold.

The flier was also pleased with the ship's clock given him in Chelsea yesterday, ornamented with a compass—pointing in the wrong direction.

Newark Greets Corrigan

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9 (AP) — Douglas Corrigan came to Newark today to receive the plaudits of a lot more Irish-minded Americans who've taken the smiling aviator completely to their hearts.

President Opens Way for Building Rye Beach Jetties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 9—Extensive improvements along the short New Hampshire coastline are expected to get under way shortly as a result of Presidential approval of a $126,000 PWA grant.

The initial project covered by this grant and by an appropriation of $154,000 made by the New Hampshire Legislature of 1937 will involve the construction of two stone jetties at Rye Beach. It has been estimated that it will cost $280,000 to build the two jetties, one running north and the other south. Aimed at making this part of the seacoast more suited for small boats, the jetties would be built with chip stone cores to be capped with large stone blocks weighing 12 to 16 tons each.

Now that the grant has been approved, the plans and specifications will be drawn up as quickly as possible so that they may be approved by the PWA and the project advertised for bids. Authorities hope that in spite of the routine that must be gone through that actual work on the jetties may get under way next month.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Eastern States Join on Handling Of Speed Cases

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—A reciprocity agreement under which out-of-state speeders arrested by state police in states along the Eastern Seaboard will no longer be required to cool their heels in a police station while waiting for bonds to be posted, has been announced by Col. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner.

Colonel Connor, speaking in behalf of the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicles Commissioners, said the agreement had been ratified by state police and motor vehicles departments of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all the New England States except Massachusetts. That State was expected to cooperate, he added.

The plan, effective immediately, provides that if a New York motorist, for example, were arrested by a Connecticut state trooper for speeding he would be given a summons and allowed to go on his way without further inconvenience.

If the driver disregarded the summons, Connecticut authorities would notify the New York Motor Vehicles Department and his license would be suspended until disposition of the case in the Connecticut court.

Colonel Connor said the agreement had the advantage of leaving the troopers free to patrol the highways continuously. He emphasized that it did not apply to arrests made by local policemen and constables.

Council-Manager Plan 'Would Solve' Cambridge Case

Citizens' Committee expects to obtain needed signers to get proposal on ballot—Issue brought to attention by dispute over authority of Mayor and Chief of Police Department.

Cambridge's controversy over its police department could be readily solved under the new Plan E or council-manager form of government, Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director of a Citizen's Nonpartisan Committee working to install Plan E there, asserted this morning.

At the same time, Mr. Johnson announced that the Committee—of which Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School is Chairman—has already obtained one half the total signatures required to assure a referendum on Plan E this fall.

"With this accomplishment in less than a week," Mr. Johnson said, "we feel confident we can secure the remainder of the names before the deadline for filing, but to insure a proper check of all names we urge Cambridge voters to sign petitions before Aug. 15."

The Cambridge controversy arose following the issuance of an order by Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy requiring each patrolman to make at least one arrest each week. Mayor John W. Lyons subsequently wrote each policeman rescinding the Chief's order.

Question of Authority

The question of authority and the problem of departmental morale was thus thrown into bold relief.

Last night the City Council by a vote of seven to six approved a proposal to create a new position, that of Commissioner of Police. This commissioner would have most of the authority now vested in the Chief.

Since he would be appointed by the Mayor for a term of three years, the commissioner would be directly responsible to the Mayor for administration of the Department.

This would mean, Mr. Johnson pointed out, the placing of a political appointee over a civil service Department.

Outline of Plan E

Under Plan E, Mr. Johnson explained, a city council elected by proportional representation would employ a trained city manager. The city manager, in turn, would appoint a capable citizen—not on the basis of political preferment—to head a department of public safety under which the police, fire, and other concommitant departments would be placed.

The police department would then be headed by a chief, given the post under civil service merit rating. The question of authority would be so plain and so definite that nothing approaching the present situation could arise, Mr. Johnson said.

Under Business Direction

This plan of administration, Mr. Johnson said, has operated, where tried, to give public safety activities the benefit of business direction in organization, purchase of supplies, and so on, and in addition the advantage of technical administration of specialized departmental work.

"A police chief, for example," Mr. Johnson pointed out, "might be an efficient officer, a good leader of men, and a good student of police methods, and yet not be an expert purchasing agent, an advanced accountant or any of the things so often required in the administration of a large public department. It would be the duty of the public safety director to assume this detail and free the heads of the various departments to concentrate their energies on the advancement of their particular divisions."

Worcester Police Plan Heavy Guard For Legion Crowd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9—During the three-day State Convention of the American Legion in this city, Aug. 18-20, Worcester for the first time in its history will have police officers from other cities on duty here with the members of their own Police Deparement. Twelve picked men from the Boston Police Department and eight from the Department of Providence, R. I., will mingle with the thousands of Convention visitors on special assignments.

This was revealed over the week end, following the receipt of a lettter by Mayor William A. Bennett from Thomas B. McKeon, President of the American Legion Convention Corporation, in which the Mayor was warned that officers of the Corporation had been informed from reliable sources that a number of out-of-state racketeers and their agents were planning to make a cleanup during the convention days through the introduction of gaming devices and gambling games for bidden by local and state laws. The letter to the Mayor stated that the racketeers concerned were under the impression that the usual police vigilance would so relax during this largest convention in the city's history that they would be enabled to operate with practically no interference. The letter pointed out that every precaution should be taken to prevent these racketeers from taking advantage of the holiday mood of the thousands of Legionnaires and their friends who will be in the city during the convention period.

Following a conference between Mayor Bennett and Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley, Chief Foley announced that men from the Boston and Providence Police Departments who are familiar with all of the racketeers who may attempt to do business during the convention will be on duty to co-operate with the Worcester police in spotting these men and prevent them from in anyway violating the laws. Chief Foley, who is a Legionnaire, has asked all members of Worcester's three posts to notify the police if they encounter any professional racketeers during the three days. Chief Foley also stated that these picked men from Boston and Providence are familiar with the tricks of pickpockets and will be on the watch for any of the light-fingered individuals who may be in the city expecting rich pickings.

Bargaining Pact Signed By Providence Jewelers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Speidel Corporation, manufacturing jewelers of this city, has announced it had signed a collective bargaining agreement with all its employees except the toolmaking department. The employees were represented by the International Jewelry Workers' Union, an AF of L affiliate.

Rare Paintings Sold on Shares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—An unusual deal was effected here recently when an American named Stanley Thompson paid £659 for a half share in a collection of paintings owned by Capt. William E. McColm, a retired master mariner, who came to Queensland about 10 years ago with the Earl of Suffolk, with whom he was a partner in an estate at Warwick, Queensland.

The collection, which contains a number of masters, was seized recently because of a court judgment against Captain McColm, and was to have been publicly auctioned in Brisbane. In subsequent court proceedings, however, Captain McColm obtained a two months' stay in order to raise the money of a debt without sacrificing the pictures, which he believes to be genuinely worth many times the amount owing by him.

Mr. Thompson purchased a half share in the collection by the payment of Captain McColm's debt, plus legal expenses. This will, under an agreement signed by Captain McColm, entitle him to half of what the pictures realize at the London sales rooms. The pictures were recently consigned to a famous firm of London art dealers on the P. & O. liner Strathnaver.

Montana Asks Patrol Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—New recognition for the California Highway Patrol was revealed when Chief E. Raymond Cato annour that Capt. Rudy Schmoke had been invited to conduct a special training school at Helena, Mont., for the officers of the Montana highway patrol.

"Captain Schmoke has agreed to take the assignment on his own vacation time," Chief Cato said, "and, in a spirit of co-operation with a northern neighbor we will try to give them the benefits of what we have learned in patrol work." Aiding Captain Schmoke is Inspector Fred Bly of the California Highway Patrol, who recently returned from a year's training in accident investigation at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Vermont Limits Out-of-State Marriages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Vermont is no haven of easy marriage for those seeking to evade the laws prevailing in their own states. Attention was called this week to a six-line printed statute, effective bar to hasty "over-the-border" ceremonies, by L. C. Jones, Attorney General. It reads:

"A marriage shall not be contracted in this State by a person residing and intending to reside in another State, if such marriage would be void if contracted in such other State."

This statute, the Attorney General pointed out, prevents town clerks from granting marriage licenses to New Yorkers who are said to have been flocking to the Vermont border to escape application of the blood test law which recently went into effect in the Empire State. Mr. Jones also ruled against issuance of marriage licenses to divorced persons who cannot be married in their own states.

The Attorney General said that while he does not officially advise municipal officers, he believed that an answer to current questions would be helpful to all town and city clerks in view of the fact that they are having an unusual number of marriage applications being made for the evident purpose of avoiding the divorce and hygienic laws of other states.

The Week in Vermont

hazards have been effectively removed by other means.

Unemployment Drops

A slackening of unemployment in Vermont during July was indicated in a summary of the Unemployment

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Eye Guards

An order that eye protection should be afforded employees in all granite quarries of the State was issued Aug. 6 by Howard E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Industries. Protection should consist, he ruled, of the wearing of goggles by employees at all times while engaged in the performance of their duties except in those cases where eye

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly north and northwest.

Forecast for All New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northwest and north wind over north portion and gentle wind over south portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	79	Minneapolis	74	80
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	78	84
Chicago	72	78	New York	70	84
Denver	68	96	Norfolk	78	90
Helena	52	84	Philadelphia	76	82
Kansas City	82	102	St. Louis	78	96
Los Angeles	64	76	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	78	90

A—7:30 a. m., DST, Aug. 9.
B—Maximum, Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:11 p. m., height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday 11:59 a. m., height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Tremont—
"Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with May Robson. Also Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—

Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:39.

Boston—
Ginger Rogers in "Vivacious Lady." 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," featuring Wayne Morris. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Letters of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 6:12, 9:44. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:36, 8:09.

Repertory and Medford Square—
John Boles in "She Married an Artist." Also Peter Lorre in "Think Fast Mr. Moto." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story." "The Cicada." "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts.

University—
"Josette," with Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 3:20, 6:36, 9:45. Also "You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. 1:38, 4:50, 8:08. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "That Certain Woman." Also "Thin Ice," featuring Sonja Henie.

Strand—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "First 100 Years." Also "When G-Men Step In," with Don Terry. Tomorrow: Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman in "Wide Open Faces." Also Charles Quigley in "The Shadow."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford. 2, 5, 8. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Fenway: 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10 8:50. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of Chamber Music. 1 Pollen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Paine Hall—
Concert by the chorus and summer school orchestra. Music Building, Harvard University. 8.

Tomorrow

Fogg Art Museum—
Organ recital by Stephen Tuttle. 3.

Rotary Club of Boston—
Weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler. Rev. Leslie Atkins, the guest speaker, will talk on "The English Point of View." 12:15.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Drivers Let Others Cross; Cited for Courtesy on Road

Along the Old Colony boulevard in South Boston the inclination of automobile drivers is to speed, and that of children is to cross the street for a swim in the ocean.

The problem for both was complicated by sheer numbers of drivers and pedestrians last week end. At one point, three women, two baby carriages, and a group of youngsters broke through the line of cars even though there was no police officer, no crosswalk, and no traffic lights.

However, the driver of a car whose number plate read 95,618 viewed the situation, and courteously halted at the right moment. This also stopped the long line of cars behind him, allowing the group to cross the street safely.

This driver will receive the daily reward from The Christian Science Monitor—two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters. His name:

M. Horton Hayward
3 Bruce Street
Dorchester (number 95,618)

The other award for polite driving on the highways in metropolitan Boston goes to

J. Warren Wall
6 Dean Street
Roxbury (number 605,909)

Following is the observer's report on the car bearing the registration number 605,909.

"It was 7:25 this morning. The cavalcade of cars toward downtown Boston was growing with each passing moment. The urge to 'get to work' apparently was uppermost in the thoughts of most of the drivers. Along Brookline Avenue sped the cars in long lines. At the point where the Riverway crosses, a car approached the avenue intersection, and after waiting for an opportunity to cross, the driver finally got into the middle of the road. The line of autos still sped on not delaying for a moment. Finally car number 605,909 was polite enough to halt, stopping the line behind it, which allowed the waiting car to cross the avenue."

'You're Asking Me' Programs Win Popularity on Air Waves

Question and answers presentation slated for more time on networks during coming winter; baseball radiocasts are popular with listeners in west.

Behind the Microphone

"You're asking me?"

This is going to be listeners' impression of radio programs for the coming season. Like August fur sales of the department stores, the radio networks are getting ready for winter. Advance bookings of sponsored programs already indicate that "quiz" programs will be sprinkled throughout the week with money to be earned by both those who supply good questions and those who answer them correctly.

A number of new "quiz" shows which have "caught on" this summer have a technique ranging from the direct question and answer method to indirect methods involving one's knowledge of music, news, public, issues, and one which "debunks."

One of the most successful quiz programs is the "Information Please" program on the NBC-Blue Network on Tuesday evenings. Here Clifton Fadiman, litrary critic, who conducts the program, pops questions at a panel of four experts. Each time one of the panel fails to supply the right answer it costs $5 which goes to the author of the question. NBC obligingly supplies a $100 "kitty" which is kept in a cash register.

The "Big Game Hunt" which was put into the first half hour occupied by Fred Allen during the winter "clicked" and has caught the attention of other sponsors. "People's Platform" on CBS Wednesday evenings allows discussion of public issues as does the "Roving Prof" with William Montgomery McGovern, narrator, on the NBC-Red Chain. "Press Time" of Mutual airs listener's knowledge of the news. "The Farmer Takes the Mike" on Columbia gets at rural thought while "Don't You Believe It" attempts to "debunk" well-known sayings.

Of the "old timers" the Saturday night programs of "Professor Quiz" on Columbia and "Uncle Jim's Question Bee" on NBC-Blue continue in popularity as well as Horace Heidt's informal dance-floor quizzes late Saturday evenings. Then there is Harry Hagen's "True and False" period doing business on Monday night NBC-Red Network.

Panel of Experts

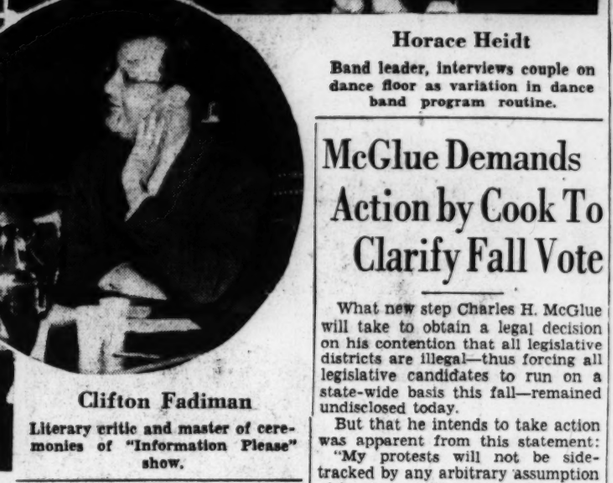
(Left to right): Marcus Duffield, Day News Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; Franklin B. Adams, humorist known as F. P. A.; Paul de Kruif, natural scientist and author, and Lewis Hacker, economist, form a panel of experts to answer questions in NBC's "Information Please" period.

Milton Cross

NBC announcer, carries microphone to studio listener in "Information Please" program.

Clifton Fadiman

Literary critic and master of ceremonies of "Information Please" show.



Horace Heidt

Band leader, interviews couple on dance floor as variation in dance band program routine.

Baseball on Air

Baseball games on short waves might imply an interest among our foreign friends for the great American game. But the National and American League games in Boston's two parks, which are being relayed over Station W1XAL from the Colonial Network on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, are enjoyed principally by Pacific Coast listeners. While foreign listeners may, of course, tune into the games on the beam directed by W1XAL at 3 p. m., E. D. T., the American audience on the Coast hears the games on the other side of the directional antenna.

Corrigan Songs

Like Colonel Lindbergh's flight, the Douglas Corrigan flight to Ireland, has inspired popular song composers. Two have already made their appearance and been recorded. One tune is "Gone Again Corrigan," inspired no doubt by the "Off Again, On Again, Gone Again, Finnigan" lines, recorded by Bill McCune's Orchestra for Vocalion records, and the other is "The Corrigan Hop," done by Will Hudson's Orchestra for Brunswick records, which will undoubtedly take a place alongside the "Lindy Hop." Local inquiry at record shops revealed that you couldn't have picked it up to sing in honor of Mr. Corrigan's visit to Boston.

Making Mistakes

Station managers generally are alert to keep announcers from making mistakes, but W. Cort Treat of WORL over in Kenmore Square has the reverse problem of getting one of his announcers to "crack."

It seems that Jerry O'Leary, who has been labeled "The Infalliable Announcer," is supposed to make one mistake of fact during his "Anchors Aweigh" program over WORL daily at 5:05 p. m. The first five listeners to discover the mistake get passes to intown theaters. The listener who also sends the best 50-word statement on "Why I Want a Trip to New York" is awarded a weekly prize of a round-trip to New York on the boat.

The habit of correctness is so strong that Mr. O'Leary couldn't remember to make a mistake. Therefore Mr. Treat devised a large card printed "Mistake" which he holds up to Jerry during his program as a reminder. It words. **A. D. H.**

Right of City to Tax U. S. Tested in Springfield Case

Reporter-at-Law

Nearly every large city in the United States has one or two lots of land listed in the local Registry of Deeds under the ownership of the Federal Government, and therefore within the favored class of the tax exempt.

Since 1887, the City of Springfield has had one such parcel, and in 1906 acquired a second piece. Until 1933, these lots were the site of the post office building. In that year, the Federal authorities moved the post office to another piece of property, entering into a contract to sell the former site to a public utility corporation in five years with periodical payments during that time.

This five-year contract was an important item to Springfield. Until then it had accepted the doctrine evolved by Chief Justice John Marshall holding that states or their political subdivisions could not tax a Federal instrument.

Change in Attitude

Now, with the growing demand to eliminate tax exemptions, appeared the time to lighten the local tax burden by collecting revenue from the Federal Government for property no longer used for governmental purposes.

Therefore, last year, the City sent a bill to Washington for $18,000 in taxes levied on the former site of the post office. The United States answered by obtaining an injunction in the Federal District Court in Boston, halting collection of the 1937 taxes. Springfield's appeal to the Circuit Court will be heard some time in October.

Meanwhile, another year passed; taxes rose. A few weeks ago Washington received another taxes due reminder from Springfield asking for $19,000. The Government's reply will probably be the same—in the form of another injunction, expected to be filed next week by John A. Canavan, US Attorney for Massachusetts.

High Case Test

In all probability, Springfield will take the case to the High Court.

Donald B. McCammond.

McGlue Demands Action by Cook To Clarify Fall Vote

What new step Charles H. McGlue will take to obtain a legal decision on his contention that all legislative districts are illegal—thus forcing all legislative candidates to run on a state-wide basis this fall—remained undisclosed today.

But that he intends to take action was apparent from this statement: "My protests will not be sidetracked by any arbitrary assumption of legal or political power by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook."

Mr. Cook yesterday refused to forward Mr. McGlue's protest of nomination papers of House, Senate and Governor's Council candidates to the State Ballot Law Commission on the grounds that the protest raised a question of constitutionality, on which the Ballot Law Commission has no jurisdiction.

Ordinarily, protests of nomination papers are sent automatically by the Secretary of State to the Ballot Law Commission.

Informed of Mr. Cook's decision, Mr. McGlue issued a formal statement asserting that no court in the Commonwealth will sustain Mr. Cook in his views. The Ballot Law Commission is the duly authorized body ot hear his protests against the papers of Legislative candidates, Mr. McGlue insisted.

Mr. McGlue did not reveal what his recourse will be to force the Secretary of State to turn over his protests to the Ballot Law Commission.

Chinese Cotton Trade

China ranks third among the cotton producing countries of the world, behind the United States and India. Chinese cotton, however, is coarse, uneven and short staple, and attempts are now being made to improve it through using American seed.

Norway Changes Port Consul; Other Transfers Rumored

Log of the Port of Boston

Norway has a new Consul at the Port of Boston, Georg T. Vedeler, who held the post for 15 years, having resigned. Bjarne Ursin of Weston, Mass., and Miami, Fla., has been appointed and will maintain the Consulate in the Statler Building. A native of Senjen, Norway, Mr. Ursin is President of Southern Houses, Inc., a Florida corporation. For many years he has been engaged in the development of land and building projects in Florida.

Mr. Ursin now lives in Weston, though still having his home in Miami. Three of his four children attend the Meadowbrook School at Weston. He was formerly Vice-President and Director of the Norwegian Club of New York, and President of the Grand Beach Ski Club, Chicago, and is now a member of the Weston Golf Club, the Sales Executives Club of New York, the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club, and Det Norske Selskab, Oslo.

Change in the Norwegian post is the second major shift in the ranks of Boston Consuls within a few days, the other being Kurt von Tippelskirch, who has been relieved of his duties by Chancellor Hitler and placed on the inactive list. Kurt W. Boehme, Consular Secretary for three years in the German Consulate at Boston, is Acting Consul.

Whispers along State Street have it that P. G. Foley, Consul for Eire, is to be transferred to a Spanish post when the hostilities cease in that country, but Mr. Foley states that he has no knowledge of such a plan.

Boston's three grain elevators, one at East Boston, and two at Charlestown, which for years bulged with great quantities of wheat, corn, and oats for export, and were monuments to the thriving commerce of the port of Boston, are today empty symbols of changes during the past decade.

Ten years ago the Port of Boston shipped out a total of 5,857,231 bushels of grain to Europe, while last year not a pound was exported. During the first seven months of this year, there has been only one shipment, a total of 228,565 bushels.

Virtual closing of the grain business at the Port of Boston—a sad commentary on the decline in basic cargoes that once drew to Boston a score of direct steamship services—means that a capacity for more than 2,000,000 bushels of grain is idle and that the Grain Inspection Department of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange where samples of all grains are inspected before being loaded, is practically suspended. Compulsory furloughs of two out of every three weeks are being taken by the few workers who are left, because their work had dwindled almost to a vanishing point.

The answer is the freight differentials in rail rates from grain centers to Boston, which have driven the business to ports where rates are lower. One result is the making of Boston a port of call for many steamship lines that once made this port a terminal. Albany, N. Y., which was opened to deep sea commerce only a few years ago, and Montreal, are both doing a big business in export grain, as well as ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Steamship schedules for 1939 are being compiled by some passenger lines, the Canadian National Steamships announcing that 1939 sailings will be similar to the 1938 schedules.

Steamer Excalibur is now on its fiftieth American cruise to the Mediterranean, in a service that began in 1934, sailing from New York and returning via Boston. The company has recently ordered four new ships for the route.

Hot weather is no deterrent to activities of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., other than the regular summer omission of stated meetings. Two committees have just been appointed for the ensuing season, the Legislative and the Public Affairs Committees. Walter E. Doherty has been made Chairman of the Legislative Committee, assisted by John J. Halloran, F. P. Smith, Roscoe Prior, E. J. Lang, and E. R. O'Hara. The Publicity Committee is headed by John B. Leonard, and includes H. L. Ziegel, H. O. Lynch, T. W. Haskell and E. J. Lang.

A four-day cruise on a trans-Atlantic liner is offered New England's traveling public by the French Line, which brings its steamer Champlain to Boston Aug. 12 to sail for Quebec, before continuing on to Plymouth and Havre. The short cruise is from Boston to Quebec and thence return via rail direct or rail and boat, via Yarmouth or St. John.

Leon Stone

Educational Trends Shown in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Social studies, wider use of pictures, and remedial reading are new trends in education revealed at the seventeenth annual Education Book Exhibit which opened this week at the Columbia University Summer Session.

The display, under the direction of John Van Dyke, head of the Columbia Travel Bureau, will continue for three weeks, and its 50,000 items constitute a background curriculum for child understanding of man's interdependence, his control over nature, his adaptation to his natural environment, and his progress during the history of civilization.

"Pictures have been found an effective medium of giving the beginning pupil and those in intermediate grades a background of experience," it was explained. "Formerly pictures were used in textbooks merely to break the monotony of the printed page, but now they are being employed to give background, concept, and vocabulary.

"Because reading difficulties handicap general educational progress, remedial reading technique is playing an increasingly important part in the schooling process of the intermediate grades. The purpose is to aid the skill and comprehension of the pupil, who is taught to read rapidly, and at the same time to understand the central thought, the words, and the outline of the story."

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

Compensation Commission just completed.

The total of 1,630 initial claims received during July was 432 less than during June. Of this number 1,218 were for total unemployment and 412 for part unemployment.

Rutland Pay Cut

The Rutland Railroad, now in receivership, and its union employees will abide by the decision of the national wage conference now in session in Chicago as to the basic rate of pay of the men who belong to the nine brotherhoods.

Luis G. Morphy, receiver for the railroad, and nine national officers of the unions signed an agreement Aug. 5 whereby the proposed wage cut of 15 per cent effective Aug. 4, will be mediated.

The receiver explained that the agreement means that the Rutland Railroad will abide by the decision of the Chicago conference without becoming a party to it.

New England at Fair

The program for participation by Vermont in the New York World Fair, as worked out by a special commission authorized by the 1937 Legislature, has been approved by Gov. George D. Aiken.

A revision of original plans to include all of the New England states was accepted. Vermont will join with New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut in renting space in fair buildings which will be for New England alone and will represent a typical New England waterfront scene.

Tonight Radio's Specials

8:00 WBZ, Preview of new Irving Berlin music from picture "Carefree"; talk, Irving Berlin; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra; Kay Thompson, soloist; Radio City Choir.

WEEI, "Four Corners Theater"; "Captain Cranberry," Cape Cod story.

9:00 WBZ, "The Voice of Oklahoma"; program in celebration of KVOO's status as full-time station; talk, Lenox R. Lohr; Thomas Thomas, baritone; male ensemble; concert orchestra.

Pick-Up Scoop Cleans Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The problem of keeping the local beaches clean has been solved by means of an ingenious machine, which was designed and built in the city shops at a cost of about $1,500.

The machine, called a beach cleaner and sand separator, is described by Fred Rhodes, director of public workers, as being a combination tractor, belt conveyor, and pick-up scoop.

"The scoop, in front of the machine, digs into the sand to a depth of 12 or 16 inches, bringing up every article within its grasp," Mr. Rhodes explained. "It then empties itself on the belt conveyor, perforated so that all the sand filters back to the beach floor. Every article even down to the size of a dime is recovered and is moved into a conveyance attached to the rear of the tractor. When full, the conveyance is emptied and the contents carted away by trucks. A drag levels the sand."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	"Rakov's Orchestra"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Ben Bernie	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 American Legion	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Bob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Headlines"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Ink Spots"	News commentator	"Musical Album"	"Melody Lane"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton: orch	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 "Capt. Cranberry":	New music of Irving	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 sketch	Berlin; soloists	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Musicalogues"
8:30 "Get-Together"	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Green Hornet"; drama	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 "Get-Together"	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Green Hornet"; drama	"Sweet Music"
9:00 "Grand Central	"Voice of Oklahoma";	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	station dedication; so-	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	loists; male ensemble,	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	and orchestra	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	"Music All Your Own";	Billie Lossen's Orch	Charles Perry's Orch
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch	NBC Jamboree	Walter Kelsey's Orch	News commentator	"Evening Vespers"
10:30 Mystery sketch	Jacques Renard's Or.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Evening Vespers"
10:45 Grant Park concert	Jacques Renard's Or.	Sport commentator	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Privetto's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	tary band	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Talk; "Radio Almanac"; "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	Recorded program	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	Recorded program	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earle Lawrence	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Richard Maxwell	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights; Halftones	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Hill-Billies"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete a Tete"	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Comment	News; feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	H. Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15 "Profiles"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports comment	Concert Band
2:30 "Lyric Serenade"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sports comment	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 "Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sports comment	Book Reviews
3:00 "All Hands on Deck"	Sports comment	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	Swingtime Trio	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tynner	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pauper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Network program
3:45 Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Bees-New York	Network program
4:00 Summer Serenade	Sports comment	Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack"; songs	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 Leon Goldman	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Sports comment	New York University	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Summer Session Chorus	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadour"	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Heey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Teachers' C. Chorus	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Doris Rhodes, songs	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dinner Dance Time"
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Marion Carley	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 "People's Platform"; talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Varieties"
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythms"	vocalists	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	National High School	"Town Hall Varieties";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	Orchestra and Band	Col. Stoopnagle	"Novelty Choir"	tory in Action"
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "Gang Busters"	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
10:15 "Gang Busters"	Network sports	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Birmingham Salute	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Impressions"	lem; variety
11:30 Sammie Kaye's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	lem; variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00 W1XAL 15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 10

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Amusements

BOSTON

FIRST of the GREATER MOVIE SEASON HITS!
KEITH MEMORIAL
PERFECTLY AIR CONDITIONED
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION
with EDGAR BERGEN and CHARLIE McCARTHY · ANDREA LEEDS · ADOLPHE MENJOU
SECOND FEATURE
WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH
GRACIE FIELDS — VICTOR McLAGLEN
EXTRA! MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Exceptional Features—2
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
in 'Love Finds Andy Hardy'
Plus: "STORM IN A TEACUP"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ to 1 p.m. Any Seat
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
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SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mail Orders.

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*3 minute station-to-station rate.

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Boston's One-Day Sea Voyage Stands Alone

Provincetown trip still shuttles excursionists across the Bay—Sole survivor of its kind.

"Race Point Light?"

And from the lonely lighthouse at the extreme northerly tip of Cape Cod, came the cheery answer over 120 miles of telephone wires, "Weather's fine down here, Boston."

"Calling Minot's Light," went the next verbal message over submarine wires to one of the key sentinels in Uncle Sam's network of outposts for guarding mariners in and out of Boston harbor. There, too, the call was recognized from daily repetition at the same hour, and the answer "Clear, light breeze, observation 12 miles" came back almost before the question was asked.

Then the telephone bell at the Federal Weather Bureau Station at East Boston airport tinkled and the same voice asked about high and low pressure areas in vicinity of Massachusetts Bay.

Hardly had this information been gathered when a ship's bell outside the office on Foster's Wharf, from which the inquiries had been made, struck four times signifying 10 o'clock in the morning. The skipper of the S. S. Steel Pier, from his post on the flying bridge, glanced toward the wharf office and listened for the brief "O. K., Cap'n, clear weather and smooth seas to Provincetown."

Barked Out Orders

The skipper barked out orders, pulled the whistle cord and the excursion steamer, crowded with merry-makers, moved slowly into the harbor, headed into the east and the day's 100-mile ocean cruise was under way.

Each day during the summer, the sea voyage—only one of its kind in Boston and lone survivor of many long sail excursion routes that for years shuttled across Massachusetts Bay—gives the salty tang of the sea to a crowd of passengers, the thrill of being out of sight of land, the deck chairs, and games that are familiar parts of a transatlantic crossing.

Today the Steel Pier is the only ship running out of Boston on a single day deep-water excursion cruise. Others have bowed to the advance of automobiles, airplanes, streamlined trains and buses. But the Cape Cod steamships still go on. The Steel Pier, of 1750 tons, with passenger capacity of 1650, burns oil for fuel, and is the descendant of the old favorite on this run—the familiar steamer Dorothy Bradford. The company has operated between Boston and Provincetown for 26 years, carrying more than 1,500,000 passengers without a fatality, a record of which every member of the crew of the ship and every employee ashore is proud.

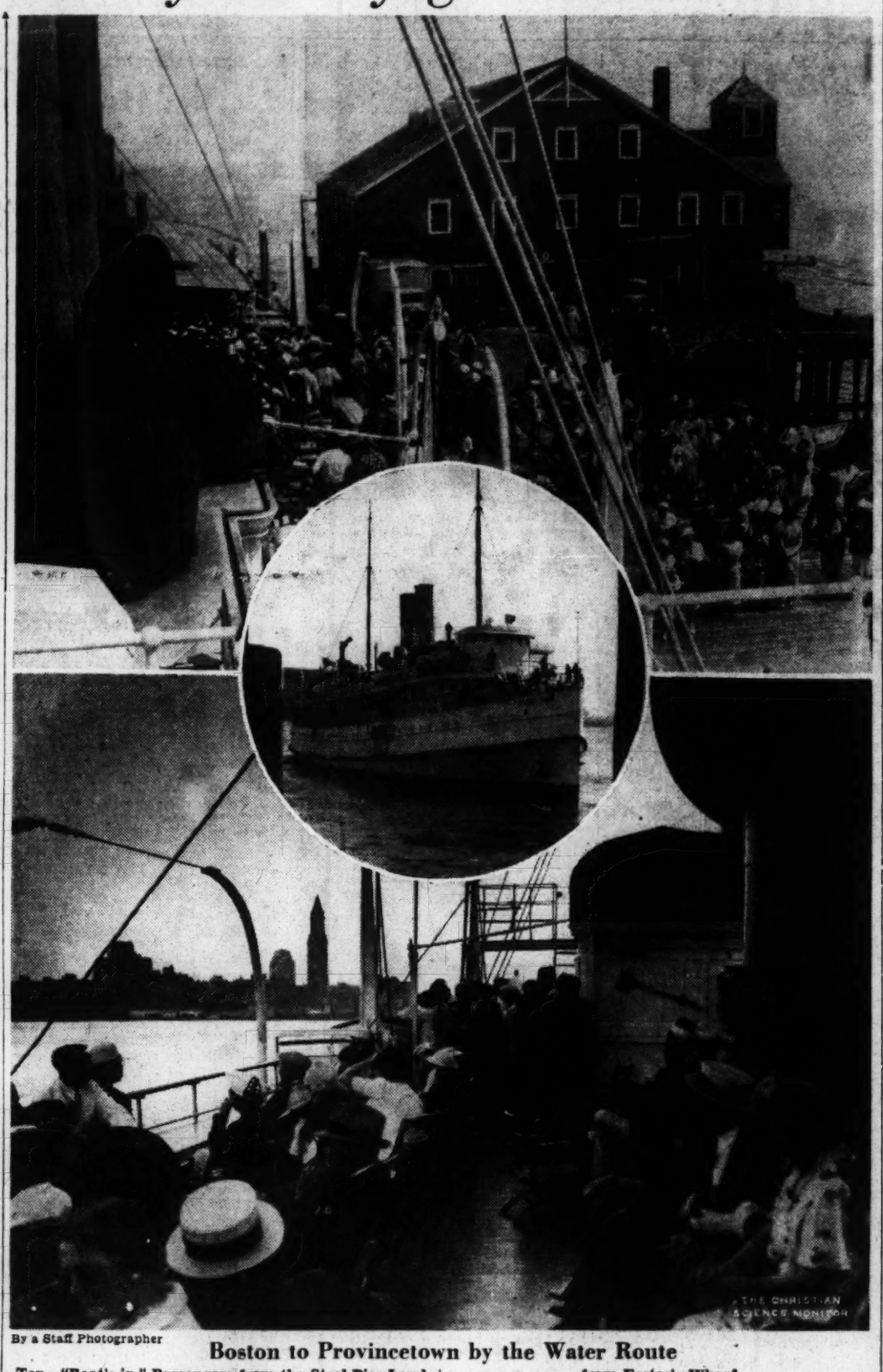
Provincetown—the nation's summer art capital—offers much to the pleasure seekers in picturesqueness and historic interest. It was the first landing place of the Pilgrims and the forerunner of the Constitution of the United States was signed there, under the name of the Massachusetts Compact. The town virtually blazes with carnival color and famous names. It is strangely quaint and delightfully old-fashioned, seemingly far away from all the world.

Huddle Close

Little houses and shops, studio homes and dusky wharves still huddle close to the twisting lanes of Provincetown. Its safe harbor at the end of wreck-strewn Cape Cod, made the town's early history. This was the naval base of blockading British fleets during the Revolution. Then followed the whalers, beginning of a great industry that spread to New Bedford and Nantucket. The old wharves are now occupied by the artists, authors, dramatists, tea rooms, art schools and theater.

It is like a voyage to another world, this one-day ocean cruise. It passes Boston's great ocean terminals in East Boston and South Boston, the Fish Pier, the huge drydock owned by the Navy, the airport, the islands so full of romance and history, the lighthouses, the ships and forts.

The steamship company takes extreme safety measures, faithfully calling each morning Provincetown, Minot's Light and the airport, checking and rechecking on weather conditions, all tending to assure safety and comfort of its passengers. Leaving Boston at 10 a. m. daily the steamer remains at Provincetown two hours for "shore liberty" by the passengers, and returns to Foster's Wharf about 8 p. m., in time to discharge passengers, take on a new group and put out again for moonlight sails, popular modern evening's pastime.



By a Staff Photographer

Boston to Provincetown by the Water Route

Top—"Boat's in." Passengers from the Steel Pier Land in Provincetown.
Middle—"Cast off." The Steel Pier starts its voyage from Foster's Wharf.
Lower—"Home again." Voyagers linger on deck as the end of the journey nears in the setting sun.

Boston Issues New Port Book

Boston port's directory is out, for the ninth annual edition, and distribution is under way today. It is the Maritime Association's Tariff No. 9, a 71-page booklet of magazine size, that contains about everything regarding the port of Boston, its facilities, charges, rates, rules, regulations, practices, and description.

A complete description of Boston Harbor, its channels, anchorages, piers, with charts and maps; a list of ocean and rail distances to leading ports and cities of the world; a list of steamship services operating to and from Boston; federal agencies; foreign consuls; wharfage; dockage and storage and handling charges make up the contents of the "port book" which has international distribution.

Cape Cod Canal comes in for considerable description, too, in the book, published under direction of Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Garner Endorsed for 1940

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The State Democratic Executive Committee adopted a resolution Aug. 6 endorsing Vice-President Garner as the Party's Presidential nominee in 1940, and urging active support of Garner-for-President movement by Party members.

Hum of Old Spinning Wheel Again Heard in Homes of N.E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLESEX, Vt.—And the spinning wheel again shall "hum in the house of the farmer" as the spinning wheel hummed in "the days of Priscilla the spinner." New England is reviving its crafts of Colonial days. Miss Eva Talbot, for one, a resident of East Hill, in the town of Middlesex, spends her days at her wheel spinning yarn from the angora rabbits which she rears on her little Vermont farm.

Even though she acquired her first rabbits six years ago, it is not generally known that she is probably the only women in New England who successfully spins angora. She bought the first rabbits, nine of them, of Irish pedigree from Mrs. Dorothy Houle of Newburyport, Mass. Mrs. Houle had been in the business of raising Irish angora rabbits for some time and after plucking the hair, she had sent the material to Ireland to be spun, as she did not know of anyone in this country who could do the spinning for her.

Miss Talbot first learned about the rabbits which Mrs. Houle raised from Home Acres, the magazine which the Farm and Garden Association of America publishes. Born of a family of spinners and having learned to spin as soon as she was able to turn the wheel, she decided to try her hand at spinning angora. So she ordered nine rabbits and experimented with the plucked hair, using the large wheel which she had used for spinning wool.

Miss Talbot sent samples of the yarn to Mrs. Houle for her criticism and for comparison with that spun in Ireland. The results of the experiment were successful enough so she continued with the spinning on the large wheel.

As the result of an article written by Mrs. Houle, which appeared in Home Acres in the fall of 1932, telling of Miss Talbot and her successful spinning of angora, both of them were invited to attend the annual fair of the Farm and Garden Association held at the College Club, in Boston in May, 1933. At this meeting Miss Talbot made a report of her progress with angora spinning and exhibited some of the yarn as well as the Irish rabbits, but she did not demonstrate the process of spinning.

In April, 1934, Miss Talbot was asked by Mrs. Henry Ford, President of the National Association of Farm and Garden, to go to Sudbury, Mass., for a two day demonstration in the Arts and Crafts shop, which is located over the general store. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford were present at the demonstration and showed a great deal of interest in Miss Talbot's project. Through Mrs. Ford, later in the year, came the opportunity for Miss Talbot to have the use of an English wheel, which is used especially for spinning angora, though it may also be used for flax.

Miss Talbot has 30 rabbits at present, which require careful care and feeding to produce the long hair fibers, some of which are six inches in length.

With a great deal of skill and deftness, Miss Talbot knows just how much angora hair should be fed into the spinning thread to produce fine, even yarn. The yarn is of two-ply, that is two strands twisted together, and there are about 160 yards to an ounce.

It is indescribably soft and light, yet at the same time serviceable; for a pair of brown mittens worn two winters do not show signs of wear except in the palms where the fuzz is slightly less. With commercial dyes, Miss Talbot dyes a great deal of the yarn at home, as there is much demand for the soft tones, which angora takes in the dye bath.

Miss Talbot does a great deal of knitting as well as spinning, filling orders for customers, who like the extra warmth and softness which this yarn possesses.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Aug. 10	Cherbourg	Aug. 15	Aug. 9 8:00 pm	Aug. 10 7:00 am
†Manhattan	Aug. 10	Cobh	Aug. 16	Aug. 9 8:00 pm	Aug. 10 8:00 am
‡Deutschland	Aug. 10	Cobh	Aug. 17	Aug. 10 1:00 pm	Aug. 10 8:00 pm
Europa	Aug. 12	Cherbourg	Aug. 18	Aug. 12 1:00 pm	Aug. 12 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Aug. 19	Aug. 11 4:00 p.m.	Aug. 11 8:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 13 4:00 p.m.	Aug. 13 8:30 p. m.
Maunalei	San Francisco	Aug. 30	Aug. 25 4:00 pm	Aug. 25 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Aug. 30	Aug. 25 4:00 pm	Aug. 15 8:30 pm

*Except Ireland. Specially addressed for Europe. †Ireland only. ‡Ireland and specially addressed for Germany.

Passenger Mail

Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Amateur Mariner Aided by Charts Of Oil Companies

Motorists are not the only ones who can get road maps "free for the asking." If your preference in burning up gasoline runs to water travel, you just pull up alongside a marine filling station an ask for a "coastwise cruising guide" if you are uncertain as to your route.

The increase in pleasure craft in coastal waters has led several of the large oil companies to issue a series of these charts so that amateur sailors may plan excursion trips to best advantage. The Standard Oil Company of New York, for example, has brought out the second of a series which will cover the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Delaware. This particular unit is of interest locally as it covers coastal waters from Kennebunkport, Maine, to Fall River, Mass.

Done in color and based on data compiled by government bureaus the guide is more than an example of fine cartography. It supplies a considerable amount of information destined to make pleasure cruises more interesting and informative. Places of interest from historic, scenic, and recreational standpoints have been depicted by colorful illustrations, each true in appearance to the subject treated.

All important lighthouses and lightships are shown accurately drawn and in their correct colors that mariners may identify these readily. Also shown are the location of active Coast Guard stations, the various types of buoys and day markers, even to the radio beacons for boats equipped with radio direction finders.

The main map and the series of special insets chart all important islands, bays, coves, channels, and points. These are indexed as are the Coast Guard stations, waterways and harbors, yacht clubs, and the cities and towns directly on or adjoining the cruising areas. Other helps are a radio station log, storm warning signals, and, in colors, the flags and pennants of the International Code.

The most frequented courses between harbors are shown with compass directions. Areas where the water is less than eight feet in depth are shown in light blue.

One of the guide's most valuable contributions to mariners is its detailed presentation of cruising information needed to enter the more important harbors, bays and rivers. These are handled in a series of insets, all in double scale for greater readability, and cover Boston Harbor and vicinity, Buzzards Bay, Vineyard Sound, Portsmouth Harbor, and Lake Winnepesaukee. Eight additional insets present the general strength of currents in Boston Harbor, Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound.

Considerable space also has been devoted to text describing navigation problems of tide and current as well as the interesting things to see and places to visit in the localities covered by the guide.

Italy Bans Allies' Medal

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP)—Italy severed one of its last symbolical links with its World War allies on Aug. 8. A decree law was published excluding the Inter-Allied medal commemorating the Great War from among the list of 32 decorations which military men may wear.

From a Visiting English Painter

Portrait of H. E. Madame Charalambos Simopoulos, by Flora Lion, R. P. S.

What's Going On in the Arts

Flora Lion in Newport

Newport, R. I.

In the Cushing Memorial, the Art Association of Newport, there is an exhibition of pictures by the noted English painter, Flora Lion, R. P. S. Her portraits, landscapes and flower painting will be on view through Aug. 21.

Outstanding is the scope of Mrs. Lion's undertakings. She paints subjects at close and distant range, indoors and out, people, flowers, edifices. Working in a conscientious and analytical manner, she seems invariably to respond to the character of her subject, treating it with more or less freedom, with finesse or boldness as it demands. That she has no fixed mode of painting is apparent at once in her portraits.

H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, occupies first place. Titles alone do not shed importance upon this portrait, for Mrs. Lion has given it the benefit of her most painstaking brushwork. This is a realistic likeness in which all textures, brocade, jewels, flesh, hair are translated accurately though not overbearingly. Mrs. Lion manages to escape the rigidity which generally results from such precision by giving prominence to the strong personality of the sitter. There is wit in the Countess's eyes, shrewdness in the twist of her lips, and dynamics in the abrupt gesture of one hand which upsets entirely what composure there might ordinarily be in the formal, conventional official portrait.

We understand Mrs. Lion's intention better when we look at other portraits done more freely, more informally. That of John Drinkwater is the most relaxed and sparkling. Mrs. Lion shows a taste for sitters with strong and assertive character.

Another preference in subjects is flowers, tulips especially. Variations in color and background make the tulip series interesting. The white species seemed handsomest to us amidst the mauve and pink and orange and yellow. Besides she has painted peonies, mimosa, dahlias, lilacs and lilies.

The landscapes are especially appealing, for they show the painter in moments of abandon, relaxing from the details of imagery at close view. There is the grayish, impressionistic view of "Low Tide, Helford, Cornwall," the open and airy portrayal of "Sheep-pen, Essex." In "Strathpeffer, Scotland" we are reminded of Van Gogh's views of the Provençal countryside.

One of the handsomest canvases is the view of "Glamis Castle, Angus, N. B." Herein the artist shows the discipline of close observation displayed in her portraits, and her interest in color as it is influenced by light—the Impressionistic leaning. The yellowish violet masonry is beautiful, offset by the tidy green-sward of the foreground. British Impressionists of today are showing a notable aptitude in just such subjects. They have drawn understandingly, and not without gratitude, from the French innovators, Courbet and Manet, Monet and Pissarro.

D. A.

Maine Governor Says Old-Age Pay Will Be Kept Up

FORT KENT, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R), in a speech before a political meeting here last night, said Maine old-age pension payments would not stop.

The statement, apparently referring to Democratic demands for an investigation into administration of State old-age assistance, was not amplified.

Mr. Barrows is a candidate for re-election against the former Democratic Governor, Louis Brann.

U. S. Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), speaking on the same program, touched directly on Democratic criticism of the pension setup.

"Governor Barrows has been accused of playing politics with the administration of old-age assistance, but look at the record," he said, asserting that a year ago 10 persons in the usually overwhelmingly Democratic St. John valley were receiving aid, and today 260 were getting assistance.

London Paintings Shown in Hobart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—Dr. Joseph Pearson, Curator of the Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, has been in London arranging for loans and accessions to the Museum. The Tasmanian Museum is building up a unique Shipping Section and the Curator has obtained from the shipping companies material indicating the growth of modern shipping.

The Tasmanian Museum is a member of the Empire Art Loans Collections Society by means of which it receives from time to time loan collections from British museums and galleries.

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Tuesdays, Saturdays.
MIAMI and return $65
Wednesdays, Saturdays.
CHARLESTON and return $40
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Superior accommodations slightly higher

Ask for folder describing these vacation trips
Miami Beach—9 days $73 up. Miami-Havana—10 days $104.75 up. St. Augustine—6 days $62.75 up. Texas—13 days, $105.50 up.
These trips can be extended.

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Sailings from New York, Apply 50 Franklin St., Boston; Pier 36, N. R., New York; 1116 Lincoln-Lib. Bldg., Philadelphia, or travel agents.

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Round Trip Between Boston and Bangor, Maine, only $9.90
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The New Miracle Meat by Hormel . . . Serve it in a jiffy for any meal. It's a real treat for anybody. 12 OZ. TIN 27c

TOMATO JUICE
FINAST . . Absolutely pure . . Just the delicious juice of fancy ripe tomatoes.
Packed in 16 oz. Bottles or 24 oz. Tins. Your Choice 3 FOR 25c
For Large Families. This Is Truly an Outstanding Bargain. 50 OZ. Tin 19c

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RICHMOND
TENDER SWEET A real value at this price. 2 NO. 2 TINS 25c
Sweet, tender, fresh garden peas canned immediately after they are picked. Stock the pantry at these special low prices.
FINAST Fancy Tiny Sweet Sifted Tender Peas 2 NO. 1 TINS 19c
2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

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HERSHEY'S COCOA		1 Lb. Tin	13c	½ Lb. Tin	7c
LIGHT MEAT	Tuna Fish	No. 1 Tin	28c	2 No. ½ Tins	29c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD				9 Oz. Jar	10c
CRISCO or SPRY		3 Lb. Tin	49c	1 Lb. Tin	17c
GRAPE JUICE	Red Wing	Qt. Bot.	23c	2 Pt. Bots.	25c
SUGAR	Confectioner's or Brown			1 Lb. Pkg.	7c
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND		6	Rolls	19c
PRUDENCE	CORNED BEEF HASH			16 Oz. Tin	19c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER				40 Ft. Roll	5c
CAMPBELL'S	TOMATO SOUP		3	Tins	20c

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Plain or Sugared 2 DOZ. 29c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bees May Checkmate Efforts of Giants to Climb—Marblehead Races Are Hindered

Terrymen Still Confident Pirates Can Be Overtaken

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Six and a half games behind the Pirates, and slipping rapidly, the Giant opened their Allston series today desperately in search of victories. Having recently concluded one of their most disastrous Polo Ground stands in years, the Terrymen are now in danger of yielding second place to either the Cubs or Reds, or both.

Although the Giants have reached a stage where they are willing to admit that the Pirates present a serious threat to the championship they have held since 1936, the Terrymen nevertheless insist that they will take part in the World Series next October.

Expect to Rally

The Giants argue that their losing streak has been long, and their shortcomings many, yet they are still in possession of second place. If they eventually rally, catching the Pirates should not be difficult.

However, maneuvering his forces into a rally may not be so simple in the colorful existence of Colonel William Terry. Riddled by injuries for more than two months, the club morale is at rock bottom.

Hank Leiber, Jimmy Ripple, Boo Seeds, Jack McCarthy and Dick Bartell are hitting below .300. Terry has a new second baseman almost every other day. Hal Schumacher's pitching arm is not up to standard. Slick Castleman is ineffective. No one seems to know what is wrong with Slim Melton. Carl Hubbell is showing signs of wear and tear. During the past month only three starting pitchers have gone the distance for the Giants. In each instance, Hubbell was the man.

Pirates Play in West

The Giants further argue that as late as Aug. 13 of last season, they were far from first place. Yet, they won the pennant—their second in succession. With Bee, Dodger and Phillie series ahead, while the Pirates are playing the more formidable western clubs, Terry faces the opportunity to pick up valuable ground.

Glancing at the situation from the outside, it appears that lack of capable reserves has finally caught up with the Giants. When Burgess Whitehead met with misfortune this spring, Terry had to hunt for a second baseman. He tried Chiozza, Ryan and Kampouris. Now he is struggling along with Bill Cissell, a Baltimore purchase.

When Joe Moore was injured, Terry bought Bob Seeds from Newark. Seeds is no longer a big league ball player. Neither is Cissell. Hubbell and Mel Ott personally conducted the Giants to two flags in a row. But the burden has grown too heavy.

* * *

The Giants may be disappointed if they expect to improve their position at the expense of the Bees. The locals stood up well against the strong western clubs and once more have the suggestion of a first division finish. Before the start of the new series, the Giants held a six-to-five edge over the Bees.

* * *

It is interesting to note that of the five Boston triumphs, four were shutouts. Jim Turner and Danny MacFayden combined to blank the champions in both ends of the May 30 double-header. Danny turned in a three hitter. On July 3, Lou Fette shut them out altogether allowing nine hits. Six days later Fette repeated, this time on four safeties.

Final Exhibition This Season For Hustling Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9 (AP)—Pittsburgh's overworked Pirates, who raised their National League lead to 6½ games on an eastern swing in which they played 13 regular games and two exhibitions in 14 days, won't have any more extra-curricular assignments.

President William E. Benswanger said today's tussle with the city league all-stars at suburban McKeesport completed all the club's exhibition obligations for 1938 and no more would be arranged.

"Nobody knows the players are tired any better than I do," the affable Pirate boss acknowledged. "The heat in the East was dreadful. But some of the experts and fans have us wrong about these exhibitions. This one is only our third—and our last.

"Games at Warren, Pa., Springfield, Mass., and McKeesport were all arranged last March and all were for charity. This last game was scheduled for May, but was rained out then.

"We signed contracts and we merely fulfilled them. That's just business and I'm not being apologetic when I state our position.

"Incidentally, who would ever have thought that we would go through the entire month of July without a single game being rained out?"

The rain which interrupted the series with the Giants at New York Saturday gave the Pirates their first day off since July 7, the day after the all-star game. In that stretch they played 35 games on 29 consecutive days.

Arky Vaughan and Pep Young, whose slick work around second base is the reason the team leads the league in double plays, have not missed an inning all season.

World Series reservations are "pouring" into the Pirate offices, Benswanger disclosed, but all are being returned.

"I have said all along I think the team is capable of winning the pennant—and rest assured the business office wants it as much as anybody—but baseball rules prohibit us from accepting series reservations until the commissioner orders."

The Pirates, by the way, have won 37 of their last 50 games.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

LONDON

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Good things to eat at all times!
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Vince's Kid Brother Has His Day

Wide World

Dominic Di Maggio, San Francisco Seals

This younger brother of Boston's Vince and New York's Joe was recently honored by a "day" in the home park of the Seals. Like the more famous members of his family, Dominic is an outfielder. He is considered big league timber.

Landlubber Gets Even With All Drawbridges

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the world of sport it would take more than one lifetime to taste the thrill of all activities. The sport writer, of course, has the advantage over the average sport reader to partake in the world of fun. Even if he fails to take an active part it is still his pleasant duty to view the proceedings in reportorial or critical fashion (depending upon his mood of the moment).

Yachting and yacht racing have been quite outside the responsibility of this writer until recently when an invitation to sail arrived. Don't ask me what class boat it was, because I merely went for a sail and left the inquiring reporter instincts ashore.

Life reached its fullest within five minutes after leaving the mooring. Ray Lapham, host and owner, elected first to show the green crew, which consisted of Walter Brown, manager of the Boston Garden-Boston Arena Corporation, and Charles G. Keene, Jr., the inland waters and surrounding scenery around Oyster Harbors.

Holding Up Traffic

To get inland from Wianno Harbor we were forced to turn and pass through a drawbridge. Here is where the "thrill of a lifetime" created ecstatic happiness for this particular individual. Skipper Lapham raised a long horn, shaped like those noisy implements of the Fourth of July, but undecorated, and blew four fog-horn blasts.

To hide ignorance of the water I withheld surprise and awaited the result. We were approaching the drawbridge and suddenly all road traffic stopped as the draw rose majestically in the air. Now it was not the Brooklyn Bridge, you understand, but just think of the thrill of holding up traffic while we sailed through, my personal delight hidden by feigned bored expressions.

I could not continue the act after viewing the disgusted expressions of the folks peering down from the bridge who were forced to await our passing. A grin of sheer delight broke over my features as I recalled how many, many times I, like them, had fussed and fumed at an open draw while some sort of craft crept through a drawbridge. If the sail had ended there I would have been happy, but it went on for six hours.

Learn About the Boom

While I didn't bother learning technical names of sheets (ropes), sails, etc. I do know what it means to tack, because we tacked mighty close to surrounding rocks and shoals in leaving the channel for open sea; and what the boom is, because that cumbersome part of the mainsail can tip you overboard with neat dispatch if you're not mindful (and Walter Brown was not mindful just once).

That once occurred a few hundred yards away from the raft at Craigville Beach when Walter failed to heed Skipper Lapham's "Hard-a-lee" quite soon enough and over came the boom and over went Walter, clothes and all! His leather jacket ballooned with air at the shoulders like a spinnaker and weighed heavily as it absorbed water. He took a lengthy ducking because the green crew, somewhat panicky, failed to respond to the skipper's commands readily enough.

Eventually he was hauled aboard although he contends it took hours and the skipper, amid uncontrollable laughter, contended it took only moments. Incidentally the boat is quite a racer and won the senior class Wianno Club race last Sunday. The boat is named Fire Chief and under racing conditions your correspondent is not aboard—sailors being necessary.

That yacht racing might be something at that—perhaps we can sign on some boat at Marblehead for a try.

'Sugar Bowl' Sports Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9—Six major sports events will make up the 1938-39 "Sugar Bowl" athletic calendar, most comprehensive yet arranged, Herbert A. Benson, President of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, announced here.

The New Orleans sports carnival will get under way on Dec. 26, with yachting and rowing and ends on Jan. 2, with the fifth annual football classic.

The complete calendar announced by President Benson:

Dec. 26—Yachting and rowing
Dec. 26—Amateur boxing
Dec. 28—Basketball, Purdue vs. Arkansas
Dec. 29 through Jan. 1—Tennis matches
Jan. 1—Track meet
Jan. 2—Sugar bowl football classic

With the stadium prepared now to seat 50,000 fans, the Fifth Annual Sugar Bowl football game will draw spectators from every state of the Union. The game last year attracted thousands from the East, Mid-West and West in addition to those from nearby cities and towns who came to enjoy the sports and join in the New Orleans New Year's festivities.

To Enlarge Olympic Stadium

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Helsingfors Stadium will be enlarged to accommodate 60,000 spectators for the 1940 Olympic Games, it was decided today by Finnish Olympic authorities.

California Coach Charged With Tennis Commercialism

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The placid course of the United States Lawn Tennis Association toward one of the game's most successful years has been interrupted by the complaint of George Hudson who claims he has been separated from his No. 1 pupil, Frank Kovacs, the lanky Oakland, Calif., Davis Cup hopeful.

Hudson, for years a successful coach in Berkeley, Calif., announced he contemplated legal action against the U. S. L. T. A. because of charges that he was unduly "capitalizing" his connections with star young players.

The Californian in a prepared statement charged that coaches, backed by "acceptable tennis supply firms, using or advertising their merchandise" had been allowed to coach Davis and Wightman Cup squads.

"I want an investigation of the real conditions existing in amateur tennis," Hudson said later. He added he knew the personal risks involved, but was anxious for a "cleanup in tennis."

"Why at the Sea Bright tournament, due to the pressure being brought upon Kovacs by tennis officials, it was no longer healthy for the lad to be seen in my company."

The break between pupil and master was emphasized further by Kovacs who claimed Hudson never had taught him "a stroke."

"I don't owe Hudson anything," said Kovacs, who is playing in the Eastern Grass Court championships at Rye. "I took lessons from him—yes, 20 of them, but only because my father had paid Hudson in advance."

Said Holcombe Ward, president of the U. S. L. T. A.: "It's too hot today to get excited."

Hudson said he had given much time in the past five years to developing Kovacs "to turn out a great American tennis player."

He also complained the Northern California Tennis Association had failed to give his most promising pupils sufficient expense money to go East for the big tournaments, and that he had brought them here to play at "personal expense to myself."

"When I do get East these men and women are taken away from me by the U. S. L. T. A. which charges me with commercialism."

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	31	.667
Cleveland	55	35	.611
Boston	54	38	.587
Washington	51	49	.510
Detroit	48	51	.485
Chicago	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	34	58	.370
St. Louis	31	63	.330

Results Aug. 8
Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed. Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	61	35	.635
New York	56	43	.566
Chicago	54	44	.551
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Boston	45	50	.474
Brooklyn	46	52	.469
St. Louis	42	55	.433
Philadelphia	30	65	.316

Results Aug. 8
No games scheduled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ben Cantwell, recalled from Jersey City, sold by New York Giants to Brooklyn for waiver price of $6,000.

Three Years Ago

Returning United States Davis Cup players predicted Fred Perry and Bunny Austin would keep Great Britain on top "indefinitely."

Five Years Ago

Francis Ouimet failed to qualify for National amateur golf championship for first time in 20 years, losing playoff for last place in district to Jesse Guilford.

Sailors Becalmed as 'Head Winds Desert Boats at Sea

Resail Winners at Marblehead This Morning

Indian Class
Twone, Walter Perry.
Mass. Bay 15-Footers
Marion, Anthony Turner.
Quincy Pirates
Geraldine, Boyd E. Allen.
18-Foot Winabouts
Gincha, Ginger Adams.
Snipes
Top Hat, Harry McDonough.
Winthrop Hustlers
Ho-Mack, McKenna Brothers.
Sophomore Class
Goon, Mary Stephenson.

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—The place where there's no wind:

Just before noon yesterday, a light northeasterly sprung up to gladden the hearts of the wind-stricken sailors at this seaport—until after the start of the races.

It was a light breeze, but the type of wind that usually beckons "all comers," and 375 boats answered the call.

The Eastern Yacht Club officials had just finished starting this tremendous fleet with its cannons and sirens, and were settling down for a moment's rest when the wind dropped to "white ash" propensity.

The outside starting fleet were all homeward bound by this time, with the remaining shreds of the northeasterly and its rolling remnants aiding these more fortunates.

Vice-Commodore B. Devereaux Barker was not bothered by these conditions and helmed his Good Hope to its second-straight victory in the cruising class, and Edmund Gabriel sailed Marbett to its most outstanding win of the year. Nancy Leiter with her Venture finishing second.

Even John Lawrence came out of the doldrums to cash in with his Moose in the Squeaks. Conrad Nelson was second with Brilliant, and Roulette, owned by Lincoln Davis, was third.

But, those inside starters!

The Massachusetts Bay 15-footers, Quincy Pirates and Indians which led the inside starting fleet were halfway out to their windward mark when the wind dropped. Finally after battling the rollers and chop, churned up by thoughtless motor boat owners, in the lifeless sea for over four hours, the time limit had expired, and thoughts of refreshment took the place of racing.

In fact, eleven classes in all failed to finish in the time limit and were forced to resail this morning. The smaller boats with courses into Salem Harbor unfortunately were sent on twice-around courses and they too were becalmed.

* * *

No Head Winds—The old class R is making headlines once again . . . Six boats were racing yesterday, with Popinjay owned by Jacob Cox leading the fleet . . . Al Whittemore had Peggy slipping sleekly through the waters to take the Class I Manchester gun . . . Ben Smith continued his Triangle Class monopoly with Teaser 4.

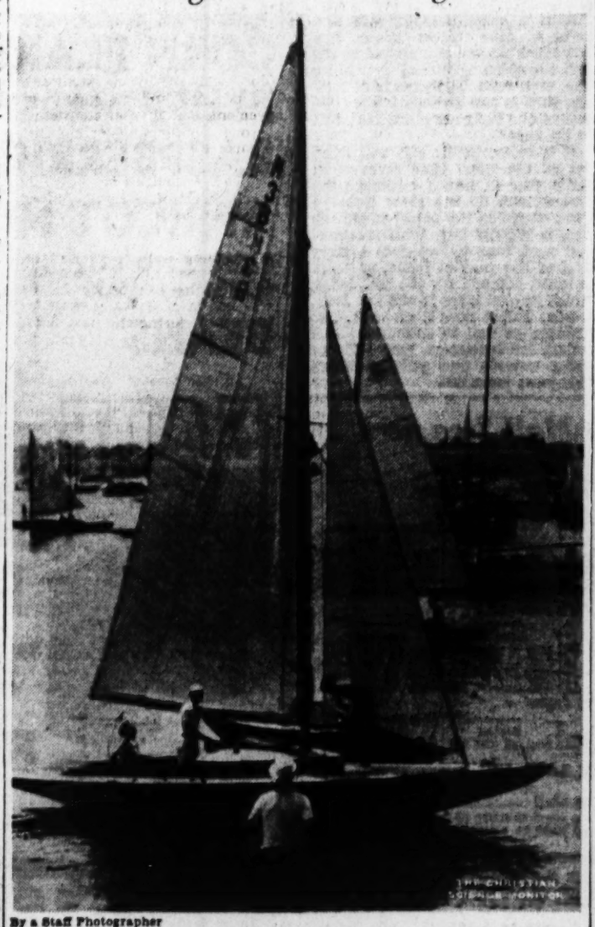
* * *

The Eastern Yacht Club concludes its three day racing today . . . Boston Yacht Club takes over control tomorrow with a single engagement, and the Corinthian Yacht Club concludes the activities starting Thursday and ending Saturday.

Oliver Edges Nelson

READING, Pa., Aug. 9 (AP)—Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del., driving range proprietor, yesterday won the Central Pennsylvania open golf tournament at the Reading Country Club for the second time in three years. Oliver fashioned a 36-hole total of 140, two under par, to beat Byron Nelson, host club pro and Ryder Cup star, by a single stroke.

Heading for the Starting Line



By a Staff Photographer

Sailors leaving mooring hopeful of a good start, good winds, and victory daily in the series of races at Marblehead Race Week now going on.

Alice Marble Shows Promise For Net Title

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Three consecutive days of rain have thrown the Eastern Grass Courts tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club into considerable confusion and only the play of Alice Marble has relieved the monotony.

While officials have been struggling to cut down the doubles field and casting longing looks at the weatherman, Miss Marble has served notice on the tennis world that she will be at her best in the national championships next month.

Despite the fact that Alice's play is inclined to be spotty over a season, observers here believe she is playing her best game in preparation for the tourney in which she must meet among others, the challenge of the older and more noted Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs.

Eleanor Tennant, who coaches Miss Marble, has insisted all summer that the blonde Alice will change women's tennis play considerably before she hangs up her racquets. Thus far Miss Marble's work up here has borne out her coach's prediction and never more than in her 6—0, 6—1 defeat of Helen Bernhard, of New York, winner of the Longwood trophy, yesterday.

Hitting the flat shot almost exclusively and setting her own pace, Miss Marble took 17 of the first 18 points—a fine average when Miss Bernhard's place in the top brackets this summer is taken into consideration. Miss Marble was raking the lines with backhands that just skimmed the net and bit the turf inches inside the baselines.

The other favorites in this tourney and the nationals have been obscured by the continued rain. Frankie Parker's match with Marvin Wachman was rained out in the second set yesterday and Parker was playing easily and experimenting. Bobby Riggs will play his first match today.

Bitsy Grant scrambled to a 6—2, 6—4 win over young Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., in slippery courts.

Seigniory Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The Seigniory Club's ninth annual International tennis tournament will take place Aug. 19-20-21. The tournament has been advanced a week in order to fit in with the schedules of some of the eight Americans and other players who are expected here to compete.

The Canadian Davis Cup team and others of the first 10 are likely entrants and there is a possibility of an entry from either the Japanese or the Australian Davis Cup teams.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Minor Rookies Aid Pirates

There being a wholesome pause in the schedule yesterday, the time seems opportune to look back to the winter and spring months and note how certain player transactions have effected the National and American league pennant races.

Without doubt, the most talked-about club in either circuit today is the Pittsburgh Pirates. Six and a half games in front of the National race this morning, the Buccaneers are favored by a majority to upset the Giants this season.

Rizzo a Hitter

The Pirates picked two players out of the minor leagues during the past off-season and both are regulars. One is Johnny Rizzo, the hard-hitting young outfielder, who cost the Pittsburgh treasury approximately $35,000 and two players. John leads the club in runs batted in. The other is Bob Klinger, a pitcher, whom the Bucs drafted from Sacramento for the usual price of $7,500.

Two players of the combined ability of Rizzo and Klinger can make a difference of more than 10 games to a club. And those extra victories figure to put the Pirates in the fast-approaching World Series.

The Cubs and Cardinals made a deal whereby Dizzy Dean joined the Wrigley Field outfit and Curt Davis became a Red Bird. The story of Dean is well known. So far, there is no indication that he will pitch the Cubs to the pennant. Davis has been a winning hurler for the Cardinals. Had he stayed in Chicago, the Bruins might be pacing the race at the moment.

Berger to Reds

Bill McKechnie talks about an insignificant-looking deal which brought Lonny Frey to Cincinnati last winter. Frey's acquisition gave the Reds two second basemen, and enabled McKechnie to trade Alex Kampouris to the Giants for Wally Berger. Kampouris has failed to satisfy Bill Terry. Berger's added punch has made the Cincinnati offense one of the most potent in the majors.

Before the start of the season, the Cardinals figured to linger among the contenders. But the St. Louis organization, at the suggestion of Manager Frank Frisch, broke up a fair infield by trading Leo Durocher to the Brooklyn Dodgers. Leo is a better-than-average shortstop, and then some. Frisch's experimental infield was found wanting.

When the Cleveland Indians went shopping, they came back with Rollie Hemsley. Although at times a problem child, Rollie is the best catcher the Tribe has owned for several years. He has helped to make a better pitcher out of Bob Feller, the "kid" ace.

Vosmik at Boston

The Red Sox secured Joe Vosmik in a trade with the Browns. The blond slugger has filled the gaping hole in left field at Fenway Park. He is hitting well over .300. The Sox also took Emerson Dickman and Junior Jim Bagby from two of their farms. Jim has won 10 games and lost only five. Dick's record is five and three. These youngsters will figure prominently in the future success of Boston teams in the American League.

The Yankees made only one player trade in the majors. They sent Don Heffner to the Browns in exchange for Bill Knickerbocker. Bill was a help during the early weeks of the race and may be useful again as a regular before the race ends.

Remember how the White Sox gave Zeke Bonura to the Senators in exchange for Joe Kuhel? Both are first basemen and currently are hitting some 40 points below their normal gait.

Another poor player transaction was the White Sox-Detroit deal. The six men who changed uniforms figured to strengthen both clubs. But both are in the second division of the American League.

Flaherty Bemoans Baugh Style Too Well Known Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Coach Ray Flaherty of the Washington Redskins figures he has just about everything he needs for another professional football title — everything except ideas.

Having signed Slingin' Sammy Baugh to a three-year contract, Flaherty said today he was hard pressed for new pass plays for the Texas tosser, who pitched the Redskins to a world championship last season.

"Practically every football team in the country knows our passes," the coach wailed in his most collegiate way, for the first test of the year for his champions will be against the College All-Stars at Chicago, Aug. 31.

Baugh's style in heaving a football, sighed Flaherty, has become as familiar to football coaches and players as the Vardon overlapping grip to golfers.

"Everybody tries to copy it because it's the correct way," the coach explained.

The Redskins will begin practice at near-by Ballston, Va., tomorrow. Forty-five players have been ordered to report. Missing from the Redskins' line-up will be the great runner, Cliff Battles, who has turned to college coaching. The professionals are counting on a westerner to take his place.

"He's Automatic Karamatic from Gonzaga, and he's a good boy," Flaherty said.

The Redskins had hoped to use Andy Farkas, fast-running back from Detroit, but he has been selected for the all-star team. He will report to Washington after the Chicago game, having signed last year.

Maine Tennis

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Milton Nixon, seeded fourth, yesterday was upset in the third round of the Maine singles tennis championship by Montreal's Gerald Sullivan, 5—7, 7—2, 7—5. A field of 48 set out in quest of the crown won last year by Donald B. Hawley of New Jersey, who did not return to defend it. Among yesterday's winners were Joe Abrams of New York, last year's runner-up, seeded first, and Alvah W. Sulloway of Concord, N. H., seeded third, forced to three sets before he disposed of Roy Hock, Buffalo, N. Y., 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Winnipeg Signs Shelley

WINNIPEG, Aug. 9 (CP)—Wayne (Scooter) Shelley, rugged United States football halfback, has joined Winnipeg Blue Bombers and may be the answer to a lot of worries which appeared when club officials nearned fleet Fritz Hanson may be missing from the gridiron wars this fall because of an injured ankle.

Shelley comes from Sioux Falls, S. D., where he graduated from Augustana College. Last fall he made the Associated Press little all-American team as a quarterback.

Empire Players Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—A group of British Empire tennis players arrived yesterday in the Queen Mary. Pat Hughes, Eric Filby, Ronald Shayes, Margot Lumb and Kay Stammers of England; and Nancye Wynne, Dorothy Stevenson, Thelma Coyne and Mrs. Harry O. Hopman of Australia. All plan to take part in tournaments leading up to the nationals.

Simandl Tenders Resignation

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Edward Simandl of Newark resigned as secretary-treasurer of the American Professional Football Association last night at a meeting of the organization at the Hotel New Yorker. He was succeeded as treasurer by J. Kilburn King of New Rochelle, N. Y., manager of the newly-organized Jersey City Giants, and as secretary by Joseph Rosentover of Passaic, N. J. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a conference on the schedule, which is expected to be finished by the end of the week.

Mack Buys Outfielder

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 9 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics has announced the purchase of Outfielder Wilson Dee Miles from the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association.

American Association

Results Aug. 8
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 5.
Only games played.

International League

Results Aug. 8
Syracuse 3, Montreal 1.
Only game played.

Patty Berg Sets New Golf Record In Women's Play

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP) — Patty Berg, gifted youngster from Minneapolis, fired a 73, seven strokes under women's par and only three above men's figures, in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole derby of the Women's Western Golf Association at Butterfield Country Club yesterday. It is the longest medal play event for women golfers.

For three years Miss Berg has played sparkling golf in the derby, but not quite good enough to catch Miss Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who is seeking her fourth consecutive championship in the event. Slim, dark-haired Miss Miley was off her usual pace yesterday, settling for a par round of 80. Soon after Miss Miley finished, Miss Berg wearing a brown pair of rain slacks to protect her from a downpour, turned in a 36—37 for her 73 to set a new record for a single round in the derby. She broke her own mark of 74 made in the second round of the 1937 tournament. First round scores included:

Patty Berg, Minneapolis, 36-77—73.
Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, 39-39—78.
Ellamae Williams, Chicago, 40-38—78.
Edith Estabrooks, Lajolla, Calif., 40-39—79.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 40-40—80.
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., 39-41—80.
Mrs. L. H. Selz, Chicago, 39-43—82.
Beatrice Barrett, Minneapolis, 41-41—82.
Mrs. J. C. Shorb, South Bend, Ind., 41-44—85.
Goldie Bateson, Milwaukee, 42-43—85.
Muriel Larabee, Minneapolis, 48-44—92.

Cleveland Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland $10,000 Open golf championship which is the nation's outstanding summer golfing classic now can be easily classed with the National Open. The championship, which is being contested over the rolling fairways of the Oakwood Club, Aug. 11 to 14, has already attracted every star in the golfing firmament, and can be ranked with either of the two National events. Among the more recent entries are such well-known figures in the golfing world as Victor Ghezzi, of Deal, N. J.; Byron Nelson, of Reading, Pa.; Craig Wood, Rumson, N. J., and Sam Parks, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

Great Day For Grimes

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—It was a great day all around for Manager Burleigh Grimes of the Brooklyn Dodgers. First he secured Pitcher Wayne Lamaster from the Philadelphia Phillies. To offset this happy event came a notice from League President Ford Frick informing Burleigh he was fined $25 and suspended for three days for grousing at a decision handed down by Umpire Larry Goetz in Sunday's doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds.

Philadelphia Tourists Win

HALIFAX, Aug. 9 (CP)—The touring Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday defeated Halifax Independents by an innings and 76 runs in the opening match of their Nova Scotia series.

Commerce and Finance

Falling Japanese Bonds Show Strain on Finances Under War Stress

Business and Industry

Proposal to End U. S. Investigation Of Auto Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has submitted to independent auto finance companies a proposal for settlement of the Government's anti-trust - proceedings against the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation.

The proposed consent decree, which is subject to the approval of the Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., provides that the Government drop its charges and that auto finance companies affiliated with Ford and Chrysler abandon certain finance practices.

The proposal was submitted to the independent companies because they had made complaints which resulted in the prosecution.

Details Not Disclosed

Details of the proposed decree were not disclosed, but officials indicated that it woud prohibit automobile manufacturers from paying rebates to dealers who insisted that all auto purchases be financed through manufacturer-affiliated companies.

General Motors was not mentioned in the official announcement of the proposed settlement.

Among the Ford Company's representatives at conferences concerning the proposal was Donald R. Richberg, former Administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The Government was represented by Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold and John J. Abt, a special assistant to Attorney General Cummings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ford Motor Co. is near an out-of-court settlement of the government's anti-trust suit against it and other major automobile producers and their finance company affiliates, it was learned.

The Ford Company in recent conferences with the Justice Department's anti-trust division has reached "a substantial agreement on many major points" of the case, it was said on reliable authority. The agreement probably will lead to a consent decree under which the company and its finance company affiliates will agree to discontinue practices complained of by independent companies and in addition to provide "substantial public benefits."

Progress Made

Justice Department officials declined to comment on the case other than to say that conferences have been held with Ford representatives as well as with representatives of Chrysler and General Motors, other defendants in the Government's suit and to say that "substantial progress" has been made.

Nothing definite concerning the matter may be expected for some weeks since the Ford proposals must be taken up with the federal court at South Bend and also with independent companies which filed complaints.

The big three of the industry were indicted at South Bend, Ind., about two months ago, together with their finance company affiliates, for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws through certain agreements.

There are some reasons to be "hopeful" regarding an eventual settlement out of court with the Chrysler Company, it was said, since substantial progress has been made. The negotiations with General Motors have not progressed very far as yet.

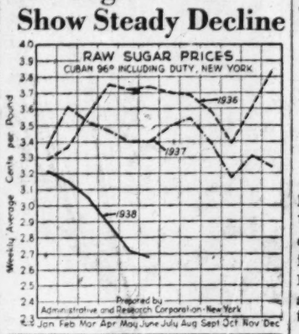
Gen. Motors Sales In Month of July Total 78,758 Units

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in July totaled 78,758 units, compared with 76,071 in June and 163,818 in July last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 61,826 in July, against 72,596 in June and 187,869 in July a year ago. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments were 90,030 units in July, against 101,908 in June and 226,681 in July 1937.

Sales to United States consumers in the first seven months of the year amounted to 576,878, against 1,035,044 in the like 1937 period. Sales to dealers in the United States were 481,474 compared with 1,067,057 last year while total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments totaled 703,983 compared with 1,324,051 in the like period last year.

Raw Sugar Prices Show Steady Decline


RAW SUGAR PRICES
CUBAN 96° INCLUDING DUTY, NEW YORK
Weekly Average Cents per Pound
1936
1937
1938
Prepared by
Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

French Production Seen Impaired By The 40-Hour Week

French industrialists are currently much interested in securing metal working machinery to increase output of their plants, according to United States Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss, stationed at Paris. Mr. Bliss is at the Boston offices of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce part of this week to help New England importers and exporters with their trade problems. Industrial productivity in France has been impaired by imposition of the 40-hour work week last year, together with a shortage of skilled labor, Mr. Bliss says.

Studies of "unemployed on relief" rolls revealed that most of the beneficiaries were in the unskilled labor class. This has resulted in recent months in nearly doubling purchases of machine tolls and parts from Germany and the United States.

Depression in France

Mr. Bliss explained that France felt a share in the depression which swept across the United States. "The depression hit France around the end of 1937," he said, "and the figures showing the number of unemployed on relief do not tell the whole story, as for example, at the end of the first 1938 quarter around 20 per cent of all workers were on part time, that is, not working the full 40-hour week."

In early 1936 France's registered unemployment reached its maximum, just under 500,000. Recently the figure was set at somewhat less than 400,000, comparing with the 1937 average of 351,000. Political leaders have sought changes in the 40-hour week legislation, but, meeting stiff union opposition, have so far been able to obtain only minor modifications.

Because of difficulties encountered in arranging for payments, the civil war in Spain has diminished normal trade between France and the clashing factions.

Wheat Crop Estimated

The commissioner estimated that, despite temporary prevalence of drought conditions, France will harvest a wheat crop of around 82,000,000 quintals (quintal: 220½ lbs.), contrasting with the 1937 harvest of 70,000,000 quintals. Domestic consumption is reckoned around 76,000,000 quintals, so that France will be left with a surplus this year.

Shell Petroleum Adopts Retirement Plan for Workers

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Shell Petroleum and Pipe Line corporations announce the adoption of a retirement pension plan for its 27,500 employees in the United States and Canada.

Upon retirement, an employee will receive a pension equal to 40 per cent of his annual wage during the previous five years. Normal retirement ages will be 60 for men and 55 for women, although retirement at these ages will not be compulsory, the companies pointed out.

Disability pensions for employees under 50 will be 62½ per cent of the full pensions, it was announced.

Alexander Fraser, President, said the plan, which will date back to Jan. 1, is "designated to round out a broad program of social benefits already in force."

The pensions will be provided by the companies without contribution by employees.

Paralleling Upturn in Food Costs, Prices of Some Meat Cuts Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—Paralleling a mild upturn of general food costs, prices of some meat cuts have risen slightly from near four-year low levels of earlier this year, a market survey discloses.

Gains for a few meats, ranging upward to as much as 18 per cent in the wholesale market during July, appeared mostly in best beef, veal and pork quotations. Most poorer grade cuts and all lamb prices have declined.

Livestock market experts said the trend in meat reflected a general stiffening of food costs. This spring the cost of feeding the family was the lowest in almost four years, having dropped sharply since September, 1937, when it was the highest in six years. Food costs touched the low point in March.

Meat, leading the break away from the September level, took one of the sharpest drops on record, prices falling as much as 30 per cent before there was a recovery.

Survey of wholesale quotations here, which experts said are reflected in part at retail counters, showed the following July trend:

Steer beef: good and choice increased 3 to 8 per cent; medium lost 2 per cent and common 4.

Cow beef: good and medium gained 2 per cent; common lost 2.

Veal: choice and good gained 12 to 13.

Lamb: choice spring lost 5; good 9.

Pork: light loins gained 17; medium 18; heavy 2; shoulders 7; spareribs 13.

British Columbia Treasury In Best Position Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—In a better position than at any time since 1929, the British Columbia treasury has met a maturing bond of $2,000,000 out of current income. This reduced the provincial debt by the amount of the loan.

John Hart, Minister of Finance, reported that in the last four difficult years he had reduced debt out of income by $8,000,000, as loans matured. As against this he has made borrowings for unemployment relief and road construction, leaving a net increase in debt of $12,000,000 in the last four years. This the Finance Minister considered a remarkably small sum, compared with the experiences of other provinces and with British Columbia's record in the past.

This province has increased debt at the average rate of $6,000,000 a year in the last twenty-five years, but only at the rate of $3,000,000 in the last four years when most governments were piling up large new obligations for unemployment relief and other purposes.

Japan's Gold Loss Seen as a Serious Bar to War Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Continued heavy gold losses by Japan to the United States were viewed in financial circles here today as constituting perhaps as serious a threat to Nipponese imperialistic ambitions as an aggregation of military forces on the Asiatic continent.

Since March, 1937, Japan has sent $352,800,000 in the yellow metal to America, the last shipment of which—amounting to $5,800,000—was reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday.

Transfers of Japanese gold to the United States have been especially heavy since the end of February, according to record. Nearly $107,700,000 has been shipped to America during that period after exports had been halted for the first two months of the year.

Japan Sells Gold

The sale of gold by Japan to the United States, which already has half the world's store of the yellow metal, is made necessary by exigencies of the war situation and a critical shortage of foreign exchange in the hands of Japanese bankers, Wall Street authorities said.

Proceeds of the gold transactions in this country are not retained in the form of dollar exchange, but are used to purchase sterling balances for use in supporting the Japanese yen, for some time on a sterling exchange basis, they explained.

Thus, the yen yesterday declined in concert with the pound sterling to 28.50 cents, the lowest price for that currency since March 8, 1937.

Heavy purchases abroad of materials for the Chinese war are understood here to have been made primarily in England and have led to a severe strain on Japanese financial resources.

Until recently the unfavorable balance has been offset by withdrawals from a hidden gold reserve created by Japan last year with the revaluation of the yen, but it is believed that authorization by the Japanese Cabinet on July 19 to export $97,890,000 of the $261,040,000 in gold held by the Bank of Japan signaled virtually the end of these resources. Henceforth, unless the war situation changes suddenly for the better, the Empire is expected to see even more critical times financially.

Evidence of the low appraisal which Wall Street has placed upon Japanese credit is seen in current quotations for government and private security issues, a number of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Taiwan Electric Power 5½s of 1971, which bear the guarantee of the Japanese Government and are secured by the light and power system of Formosa, closed at 42 yesterday, down three fourths of a point for the day and still a point over the year's low, but far below the year's high of 60.

Oriental Development Company 5½s of 1958, issued by the great enterprise formed to exploit Manchuria and also bearing a Government guarantee, equaled the 1938 low of 41½, while a direct Government obligation—the Japanese 5½s of 1965—for some reason rose one fourth point to 48. The latter issue has sold this year as high as 64⅞.

Debt Is Uncertain

While not a great deal is known of the amount of Japanese dollar debt outstanding in America, it is believed that many bonds have been repatriated at low levels and that the remaining portion is not large. Japan always has faithfully met her international obligations, and financiers here believe she will continue to do so as long as the supply of available foreign exchange makes such a course possible.

The heavy discount at which Japanese dollar bonds may be purchased in the New York market thus is seen to reflect not the willingness of the creditor to pay, but his ability to do so under the stress of war and hostile public opinion in many quarters of the world.

A favorable factor in the situation can be found in the apparently increasing gold production of the Japanese Empire. Some financial authorities hold that this resource, coupled with foreign exchange from shipping, insurance, tourist travel and other invisible avenues, and all husbanded by a rigid economic control, should enable Japan to maintain itself indefinitely without internal collapse.

British Columbia's Trade With Provinces Adverse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—British Columbia's long fight for better trade with Eastern Canada rose again here recently in the annual report of the Provincial Bureau of Economics and Statistics. While the report for 1936 just issued reveals the Pacific Province rolled up a favorable trade balance with countries throughout the world of some $20,000,000, the unfavorable trade balance with other Canadian provinces was $41,317,056, an increase of $723,452 over the previous year.

Total exports and imports amounted to $236,319,250—up $30,428,748 over 1935. Exports accounted for $127,319,250 of this amount while imports rose from $95,776,235 in 1935 to $109,243,852 for the period covered by the report.

British Columbia bought goods worth $11,918,324 from the United States, her best customer by a few thousand dollars. From Great Britain came goods worth $10,290,466.

The United States bought products of British Columbia's fisheries, forests and mines to the extent of $34,039,195 while the results of the Dominion's "Canada Calling" campaign in the British Isles stimulated the export figures to $34,021,571, just under the American figure.

Future of Sugar Prices Is Complicated by Many Factors

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A nice new problem is now bothering the sugar trade here in the interpretation of the Sugar Act of 1937. Despite the care with which, to judge by its length, the Act was drawn last August, there is doubt here on an important question concerning the important matter of the 1938 sugar quota, and though some opinions on the subject are being dubbed wishful thinking, there is at least ground for argument.

Secretary Wallace recently reduced the quota a little nearer the current shrunken demand, but indicated that he had cut it down to the level of the estimated per capita consumption of 1935-36; and when the trade consulted the law, it found that it read as though this consumption is the minimum allowable quota and so all hopes for further reduction seem blasted.

Sugar Selling Off

Sugar has been selling off steadily most of this year on account of the high quota established last December (6,861,000 tons) and trade comment since January has been one long wail for a lower quota. When in June Secretary Wallace actually made a cut, it was only 81,195 tons, or about 1¼ per cent, and the trade said he had teed off with his putter; deliveries to date are down some 425,000 tons below last year, on which the quota was based. Now comes the sudden possibility that not only may Secretary Wallace yield no further cuts but that the law may prevent him from doing so if he wants to.

By controlling the quota the AAA controls the price of sugar. Relaxing the limits has let the price of Number 3 contract futures in New York down from around 2.40 cents to a low in May of 1.74 cents; duty-paid raws have dropped way below the 3.15-3.45 cent level where the trade thought Mr. Wallace wanted it, to as low as 2.67, within a few points of the 1932 all-time low; and refined sugar has tumbled, after allowance for the processing tax of 53½ cents per 100-weight and adjustments for discounts and all that, to the previous lows of recent years. Domestic refiners have taken heavy inventory punishment, reflected in the halving of dividends by the American and the National Sugar Refining Companies, the leading domestic refiners; Cuban raw producers are getting less for sugar in this country than their customary 87½-cent differential over the world market and in consequence have chosen to fall some 400,000 tons behind on their deliveries here this year; and the beet sugar processors, although behind quota as usual, are nevertheless pushing aggressively into cane refined sugar marketing areas with consequent punishment through having to absorb heavy freight charges.

Price Outlook Uncertain

The price outlook is unusually complicated by a maze of bullish and bearish conjectures. For example, the beet sugar people are so far behind their quota that it will be all but impossible to make it up the rest of the year. That is bullish. But Mr. Wallace might reallocate part of the unfilled quota. That would be bearish. But he might delay reallocation, on purpose, until so late in the year that it wouldn't release any sugar from other sources (Puerto Rico and the Philippines have already nearly completed their shipments, and Cuba and "other foreign countries" are finding it more profitable to ship to London for the 1 cent per pound obtainable there than to sell here for 2.75 cents and pay the duty (1.87½ cents for foreign sugar other than Cuban). This might indirectly reduce the quota, which would be bullish.

But on the other hand, the beet sugar people are worried about the possibility that individual quotas may be imposed on them next year. Up to now they have, unlike cotton and wheat and tobacco and peanut growers, never been subject to individual quotas for the simple reason that their overall quota is a fiction, in excess of their normal production. But if they reach the quotas, as they may do with farmers switching from other crops to sugar-beet and with California rapidly expanding its beet acreage, then they may have to suffer in ignominy of Secretary Wallace's "stick in every plowed field." If they do, there is a chance that the individual quotas may be laid out in part on the basis of their shipments or deliveries this year; and that being the case they may try to shove sugar into the trade as hard as they can this year in order to improve their rating.

Some people think AAA has its individual beet sugar quota system already worked out on paper and that it doesn't depend on 1938 performance but the beet people may be taking no chances.

Quotas Based on Eating

Another uncertainty gives zest to the guessing. The quotas are based on our estimated sugar eating habits. These change only slowly, except for the fractional part of our sugar that goes into candy, soft drinks, and the canning pack. But refiners' deliveries vary widely depending on trade speculation on these factors. The trade loaded up last summer to beat the expected floor-stocks tax of the Sugar Act of 1937 (which didn't materialize) and has perhaps only recently worked off this extra inventory.

If general business looks poor the trade will buy from hand-to-mouth, leaving the refiners and beet-processors to hold the inventory bag. But if the outlook is good the trade may load up. There was a sugar "move" in June, when the trade is estimated to have taken from 2½ to 4 months' supply. There is a slow-motion "move" on now. It remains to be seen whether the trade will load up or not. From the refiners' viewpoint selling sugar is not as easy as giving candy to a baby.

In fact a tidy little price war is now on. It happened this way. Arbuckle was closed in June and couldn't share in the move then. To get going, it undercut a week ago the existing price of 4.50 cents for refined sugar, by 20 points and took plenty of business. Then it raised to 4.45 cents, but at that moment the other refiners, led by California & Hawaii, cut to 4.30, so Arbuckle cut to 4.25 to hold the business it had already taken. Everybody took inventory losses, which the refiners have been taking nothing but for a year or so. Meantime the beet people cut to 4.10, restoring the traditional 20-point differential between beet and cane.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—Canada's domestic exports during May totaled $87,769,500, an increase of $16,500,000 over the previous month but a 34½ per cent decline compared with May of last year. Part of the decline was attributed to changes in price levels, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that the price factor would cause a 20 per cent adjustment. The largest gain in exports during May compared with the previous month was in trade with the United Kingdom, which gained more than $9,000,000 over April. Exports to the United States in May increased about $2,800,000 over April. Imports into Canada amounted to $67,123,000 in May, a gain of $18,200,000 over the previous month but a decline of 13.2 per cent compared with May 1937.

Hardware Sales—The sales outlook for hardware in the Montreal, Canada, marketing area is reported to be good and statements by competent dealers indicate that the movement of industrial and builders' hardware is expected to continue throughout the summer months. The granting of credit in the sales of important hardware articles is definitely on the increase in the Province of Quebec. Demand for credit for large retail orders in 1936 and 1937 accounted for about 30 per cent of total sales while in the elapsed period of 1938 fully 50 per cent of such orders have been filled on a credit basis.

Radio Sales—Sales of private radio receiving licenses in Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, totaled 1,104,207, recording an increase of 6.3 per cent compared with the like period in the preceding year. All provinces with the exception of Saskatchewan reported an increase in the sale of radio licenses during the past fiscal year.

Canned Lobster—Canadian packers of canned lobster have decided the price range of their products is too high compared with imported lobster, tuna fish, crabmeat, and other imported canned fish. In order to move a recent pack without a carryover a price reduction of approximately $4 per case of lobster was put into effect.

Deep-Mining Shaft—Mining men who attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held in Toronto heard a description of the sinking of Dome's 2,000-foot internal shaft. Measuring 14 feet by 20 feet outside dimensions, the new shaft goes down vertically from the 2,000-foot, or sixteenth level, to below the 4,000-foot, or twenty-ninth level. The sinking of the shaft cost about $1,000,000. It is capable of hoisting 125 tons of ore per hour from a depth of 3,000 feet.

Mine Earnings—Central Patricia and Pickle Crow mines together produced bullion to the value of $3,663,000 in 1937, and paid dividends amounting to $1,450,000, according to the Ontario Department of Mines. James E. Thompson, geologist, stresses the pioneering work that has been done by companies in this area in the successful development of gold ore-bodies associated with iron formations, and states that the importance of this rock in the district has led to an intensive study of its distribution and ore possibilities. Mr. Thompson described the structure of the gold deposits deals chiefly with the known distribution of the iron formation and its relation to the gold deposits.

New Alloy Steels—Assurance that mineral industry can look forward to obtaining equipment suitable for the increasingly severe conditions under which it must operate was expressed by G. K. Herzog, Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. There is every reason to believe, he stated, that in the future the development of new steel alloys will proceed as rapidly as in the past. Among recent developments is a process known as hard facing, which consists of depositing a thin layer of fused wear-resistant alloy upon the surface of the part to be protected. Another process, known as "flame hardening" has also been developed recently.

Prices of Cotton Cloth Hold Firm; Trading Is Light

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 9—Prices held firm in cotton gray goods markets during the past week even though trading dropped to small proportions. Sales were mostly in small filling-in lots which were sufficiently numerous and widespread to indicate a very active buying interest in most quarters of the market.

Buyers were disposed to await the Government cotton crop report the first of this week before placing any sizable commitments. Having in mind the fact that the record-breaking cotton carry-over this year will exceed 11,000,000 bales, which is almost enough to supply world needs of American cotton for the next season without any new crop at all, they have been fearful of a further decline in cotton futures in the event the U. S. report indicated a 12,000,000 bale crop or higher.

On the other hand, the disappearance of second hand offerings in most gray goods channels, and the active small lot buying indicated that the need for replenishment buying is growing constantly more pressing. Some of the buyers who placed contracts early last month have asked to have deliveries on them hastened, and thus have revealed their need for additional yardage at once. For this reason many held that even a report indicating a larger crop than expected would have only a temporarily depressing effect on market prices.

There was some disposition to buy certain sheeting numbers for delivery during the last quarter of the year, but mills did not care to sell that far ahead at present prices. A few sought to buy print cloths for last quarter delivery, but only a very few mills took any of this business. A fair quantity of 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s was said to have been sold for October-November delivery at 5⅜ cents, but most of the other print cloth numbers were not available for purchase beyond September. The 68x72s sold also for nearby delivery at 5⅜ cents but in very small quantity.

On sheetings there was some inquiry for constructions used chiefly for industrial purposes, but not much actual trading was done. It was deemed likely, however, that the first upturn in the market would be accompanied by sizable buying by the industrial users, including makers of coated fabrics, as well as bag manufacturers. Sheeting prices were steady and firm and gave every indication of an ability to hold even if the crop report should be considered bearish.

Carded broadcloths were slow, but unchanged in price. There was a good demand, however, for carded poplins, which were bringing premiums for quick deliveries, of which there were very few to be had. Slub yarn poplins were even more in favor than the plain carded goods. Not many were in position to sell this class of goods for reasonably early delivery, and so much of the demand proved ineffective.

Fancies and novelties proved the only section of the market where trading negotiations were really active, and where business was put through without much of any reference to the cotton crop report. Carded yarn fancies were wanted in a wide variety of goods, from the light weight types of fabric to the heavier goods, but in each case price was a factor because the fabrics after being finished, had to fit in certain popular price classes.

Lumber Production Drops During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association announces lumber production for the week ended July 30 totaled 203,809,000 feet of softwood and hardwoods combined, compared with 206,045,000 feet the previous week.

Shipments totaled 221,072,000 feet, compared with 213,895,000 the previous week, and new orders amounted to 229,862,000 feet, compared with 261,721,000.

Unemployment Is Placed at 11,445,134

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

American Federation of Labor estimated unemployment in June at 11,445,134, the highest since January, 1935, but added that trade union reports since then indicate an employment increase.

"Although it is still too early to say business has definitely turned upward, increasing reports of growing business confidence, larger sales and price improvement all add to evidence shown by rising trade union employment," The Federationist, official AFL publication, said.

The June estimate was approximately 41,000 higher than May and about 375,000 over April.

London (Reuters) — British unemployed on July 18 totaled 1,773,116. This is a decline of 29,796 from June 13, but is 448,000 above July 26, 1937.

Department Store Dollar Volume Is Showing Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Considerable improvement in department store dollar volume has been in progress since the closing week of May, although volume continues below year-ago levels, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

During the last week of May, sales ran 19 per cent under the comparable 1937 period. Successive gains reduced the decline to only 6 per cent for the week ended July 9. In the following seven day period, the favorable trend was interrupted in the Northeast and a drop of 8 per cent was recorded. This same factor will affect adversely results for the week ended July 23. From here on, the outlook is favorable, however, for consumer sentiment is improving and with industrial employment spreading, expenditures for department store merchandise should expand rapidly.

"The heavy and relatively fixed costs involved in the operation of department stores and apparel chains prove burdensome when volume is declining," continues the analysis. "The inflexible nature of costs becomes a favorable factor when business is on the upgrade. For, once these expenses are covered, income tends to expand more rapidly than sales volume. Despite the operation of this factor it is highly improbable that income losses suffered to date can be any more than partially offset before the year is out. Consequently, benefits accruing will not be reflected in income reports until early in 1939.

"While next year should be a good one for the industry as a whole there are certain companies which will fare far better than average. We refer particularly to those concerns whose outlets are located to benefit from potential buying power emassed by the World's Fairs at New York and San Francisco."

Engineering Awards 30 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Aided by expansion in public construction, engineering building awards for the past week increased 30 per cent over the comparable 1937 period, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards totaled $57,454,000 against $48,716,000 the preceding week and $44,041,000 in the like 1937 week.

The cumulative total for the year was $1,535,718,000, only 0.9 per cent under the $1,549,470,000 reported for the same period last year.

Among the latest awards was a $1,000,000 contract for a plant at Savannah, Ga., by the National Gypsum Company.

By classifications awards compared as follows:

	1938 Week	1937
Private	$11,477,000	$15,509,000
State and municipal	31,113,000	21,781,000
Federal	14,864,000	6,749,000

Favors Insurance Firms Investing In Low-Cost Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Amendment of New York laws to authorize wide participation by life insurance companies in the field of low-cost housing was urged by Lewis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance, today.

Insurance carriers should be permitted to buy land in cities of 300,000 population or more and erect upon it dwellings in the low-rental classification, Mr. Pink said. He held that if insurance companies were to enter that field of activity employment would be greatly aided.

Opportune Time

In his annual report last January, Mr. Pink made a similar recommendation, asking that the Legislature give consideration to the question of permitting life insurance organizations to invest part of their reserves in housing.

At that time the State Superintendent of insurance recalled that low-cost housing programs in European countries had passed the experimental stage and that this was an opportune time in which to apply the system to American cities.

Only apartment, tenement, or other dwellings, together with stores, shops, offices, garages and other community services incidental to housing could be erected by insurance companies under the proposal made by Mr. Pink. Erection of hotels would not be permitted.

As drafted, the proposed amendment stresses the emergency nature of the problem by limiting such housing investments to the period prior to Dec. 1, 1943.

Purpose of Legislation

The purpose of the legislation would be "to promote and supplement publi. and private efforts to provide an adequate supply of decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low and moderate income and to relieve unemployment and to provide for the shortage of low rental residences and to assist in relieving the emergency in the housing situation in the large cities of this country."

After erecting houses under provisions of the legislation, the insurance companies would be permitted thereafter to "own, maintain, manage, collect and receive income from, sell or convey the land so purchased and the improvements thereon."

Since New York's big life insurance companies do a nation-wide business, especial significance was attached to a clause of the proposed act authorizing them to enter the housing field "in any city having a population of 300,000 or more in any state in which such corporation may be actively engaged in the transaction of its business of life insurance."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	730,000
Previous day	913,930
1938 volume to date	161,666,913
1937 volume to date	254,743,060

Market Downtrend Is Halted During Afternoon Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—After a downward drift during the greater part of today's stock market session, late buying support got behind the list and substantially reduced or canceled forenoon losses running to more than 3 points.

Leaders were at their worst in the first hour when volume, while comparatively small, was the best of the day. Activity dwindled from then on and, even with the comeback in the closing period, the pace lagged appreciably. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 750,000 shares.

The trading fraternity, brokers said, apparently suffered a mild case of the shivers as the undeclared Russo-Japanese war in the Far East exhibited few signs of halting and fears were expressed that, with the Russian ally of Czechoslovakia engaged in the Orient, the long-expected middle European outbreak might be imminent.

While business news was still an anesthetic to depressed sentiment, the thought was again advanced that maybe the markets had outrun prospects for economic expansion over the remainder of the year and were due to take a rest and await signs of a definite turn in 1939.

Industrials slipped a bit in the bond market today. Rails were mixed. Communications were firm. Utilities were quiet. Oils were easy.

In the foreign dollar list, a number of Japanese lost ground. Japan 6½s lost about half a point. Smaller declines were shown by Yokohama 6s, Tokyo 5½s, and Tokyo Electric Light 6s. Columbia 6s gained more than a point in brisk trading.

U. S. Government obligations firmed up after early easiness, showing gains ranging up to 4-32 toward the noon hour.

B. & O. Convertible 4½s lost more than 2 points. New York Central 3¼s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 were off more than a point.

On the gaining side, Reading 4½s and Rock Island general 4s of '88 were up a point or more.

Fractional losses in the industrial division were shown by Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, National Dairy 3¾s, Remington Rand 4¼s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s. Studebaker 6s were down about a point.

Wheat Prices Up 1⅛c in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Reports of rains impending the Canadian harvest and tending to develop rust led to advances of 1⅛ cents in Chicago wheat prices late today.

The advance much more than overcame early fractional declines to new five-year low-price records for wheat and for corn, rye and oats as well.

Europe's corn crop was reported suffering from heat and drought.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-⅝ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 63¼-¼, Dec. 65¼-¾, Corn ¾-1⅛ up, Sept. 51-51¼, Dec. 48⅜-49, and oats ⅛-⅜ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Demand for gold stocks featured a quiet and steady stock market today. Trans-Atlantics were about unchanged and British funds showed a slight improvement. Oils tended lower and copper gave a little ground. Industrials were neglected and domestic rails even.

Paris: Prices fluctuated irregularly in the bourse today. Rentes ended 10 centimes lower to 165 higher. Bank of France lost 120 francs, while Suez Canal gained 345.

Liverpool: Wheat futures dropped 1d to 1¼d today in the wake of weak North American markets Monday, excellent European crop reports and slow demand for cash wheat.

Possibility of mandatory loans on the American cotton crop around current levels offset the bearish Government crop estimate yesterday and cotton futures ended 3d to 6d higher.

Extend Rural Electric Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—From January 1 to August 1, 1938, 15 electric companies filed applications with the Public Utility Commission for permission to construct extensions to their rural electric lines having a total length of 1,090 miles to serve 4,474 customers in 45 of the 67 counties in the state.

Beneficial Industrial Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Beneficial Industrial Loan Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the first half of 1938 of $3,101,358, equal after dividend requirements on the preferred stock Series "A" to $1.17 a common share. This compared with $3,511,789, or $1.35 a share in the similar period last year.

Rise in European Tire Business Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A strong upturn in European tire business is foreseen by E. H. Marsh, Export Manager of the Fisk Tire Company, who has just returned from a visit to 14 foreign countries. Business conditions abroad are generally good, he reported.

Fisk tire sales this year, particularly in the truck line, will equal those of 1936, Mr. Marsh predicted. Foreign dealers and distributors, he found, were low in stock and have only been waiting to buy until they were convinced crude rubber prices had reached the bottom.

While conditions were good in all countries, he found them best in the Scandinavian group. The average European, he said, has less fear of an immediate war now than at any time in the past few years. He is closely following news of American business and politics.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	51	51	51	
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	41	41	41	Aug 5
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
28	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	9	28¾	27½	28¾	+1
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	63½	62½	63⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 4
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	5½	Allegheny pf xw	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	18	12¾	11½	11⅞	
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	11½	11½	11½	Aug 8
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21⅜	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	18½	18	18⅛	
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Aug 8
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	180½	178½	178½	—1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½a)	2	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ½
12	4½	Allied Strs	44	11¾	11	11¼	— ¼
50	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63½	62⅜	63¼	+ ⅛
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	27	51¼	50	51⅛	— ⅞
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18½	18	18⅛	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	74	72½	72½	Aug 6
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	6	79½	79	79½	
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	16	20	19	19½	—1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	5	41	40¾	41	Aug 8
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	17	102½	101½	101¾	—1¾
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	49	49	49	Aug 5
22⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	18	21	20¼	21	+ ¼
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl bf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Aug 8
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	5	8¾	8½	8¾	— ¼
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	5	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17½	17¼	17½	Aug 8
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Aug 6
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	Aug 8
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42	42	42	Aug 8
2¼	1½	Am Ice	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 6
8¾	4⅞	Am International	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	12	22¼	21½	22¼	— ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.60e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	Aug 8
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	11	34½	34½	35¾	— ⅛
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112¼	112½	112½	Jul 30
7½	3¾	Am Pow & Lt	19	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)		37	37	37	Aug 5
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	7	33	32¾	32¾	Aug 8
17	9	Am Rad & St S	25	16	15¾	15½	— ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	4	79¾	79¾	79¾	Aug 6
20⅞	15⅞	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	2	14¾	14½	14½	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	25	50⅛	49¼	50⅛	+ ⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		131	131	131	Aug 4
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	55½	55½	55½	
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	38	28⅞	27¾	28¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6¾	Am Stores	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug 8
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 5
49¾	11¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	142¾	142	142	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	*4	86¾	86	86	— ½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	*8	89	87¾	87¾	—1½
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)		141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Aug 3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	9	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	25	40⅞	38½	40⅞	+2⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	14	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	130	36⅜	35⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	48	48	48	Aug 6
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	8	21	19⅝	21	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¾
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug 6
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	54½	54½	54½	Aug 8
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Aug 6
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	22	10½	10⅛	10½	— ½
70½	25	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	+4½
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)		34	34	34	Aug 3
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	38	36½	38	+ ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	56½	54¾	55	—1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	8	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	24	23⅜	23⅝	— ½
108½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108½	108½	108½	Aug 8
97⅛	53¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	83⅜	81¼	83⅜	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	48½	47⅝	47⅝	Aug 8
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	57	57	57	Aug 6
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 4
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug 8
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4¼	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	22	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	

B

11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	9	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	19	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	6	20½	20⅜	20⅝	— ½
11⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅛e)	3	16¼	15⅞	16¼	— ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94¼	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 4
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8¾	8½	8¾	Aug 6
83	75¼	Belg N R of (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
22	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	145	22¼	20¾	22¼	+ ⅞
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	10	18⅞	18½	18½	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	58	59¾	58¼	59¾	+ ½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug 8
99⅛	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24½	24½	24½	Aug 8
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	6	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	12	18	17⅝	18	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	32	28¼	27½	28	— ½
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	28	28	28	
14¼	9	Bond Strs	2	14	14	14	Aug 6
19¼	15	Borden Co (1e)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
32¼	16½	Borg-Warner	53	32½	31¼	32⅛	— ⅛
4½	2	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Aug 6
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	25½	25	25	Aug 8
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
35½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	55	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅝
38	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	3	38	37¾	38	Jul 29
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Aug 6
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Aug 6
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31	31	31	Aug 8
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug 6
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	11	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	6	5⅞	6	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21⅜	21½	21½	Aug 8
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	11	36	35	36	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	16	16	15	16	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 6
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 1
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
22	11	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Aug 8
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2	1⅞	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
18¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅜
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	24	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	— ¼
8⅝	○	Canadian Pacific	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
41	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug 8
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Aug 8
107½	62¼	Case (J I) Co	3	96	95	96	—3
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	9	54⅝	53⅜	53⅞	—2½
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
24⅝	9	Celanese Corp	134	25⅛	23⅜	25	— ⅝
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	+2
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	24½	24¼	24½	+1
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	20	20	20	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	5	4⅞	5	
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅝	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Aug 8
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	6	47½	47	47¾	—2½
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	— ⅜
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3⅝e)	28	32⅜	31⅜	32¾	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	43½	43	43½	Aug 6
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3⅛	3	3	Aug 8
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	Aug 8
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4¾	4½	4½	Aug 6
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 5
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Aug 5
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P		¾	¾	¾	Aug 6
1⅜	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	
44	37⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
19¼	12	Chicksaba Cot (¾e)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	Aug 8
10⅜	2¼	Childs Co	7	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
75⅛	35⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	187	73⅝	70¾	73⅛	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5½	2	City Stores	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	24	24	24	Aug 8
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛	—1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	7	41¼	41	41	— ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	8	23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	139	137¼	137½	—1½
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	8	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Aug 8
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	10	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+ ⅜
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Aug 8
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	20	20	20	Aug 8
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	46	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	67	67	67	—1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%-f)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	92	92	92	—1¼
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	21	48½	48½	49½	— ¼
104¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	+ ¾
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	55¼	54¾	55	— ⅛
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	57	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	44	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	37½	37¼	37½	
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	8	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	7	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	44	28½	27¾	28⅜	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¾
17⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1½	1½	1½	
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	Aug 6
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	35	10¼	10	10	— ¼
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4⅜	4	4	Aug 8
3	1¼	Consol Textile	2	¾	¾	¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	Aug 8
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88¾	88¼	88¼	Aug 5
17½	9¾	Container Corp	10	16⅜	15¾	16¼	— ¼
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	18	24¾	24	24⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	99	99	99	— ½
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	46¾	45⅝	46¼	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug 8
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	4	10¼	9½	10¼	
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
13¾	7⅜	Cont Motors	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	18	35	34¼	34½	— ½
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	17½	17	17	
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	4	69¼	69	69	— ⅛
167¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gold Run Caused By Stabilization Reports in London

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP) — Today's gold price was fixed at 142 shillings, seven and one half pence an ounce, an increase of four and one half pence over yesterday.

The dollar-pound sterling rate at the time of fixing was $4.87 9-16 to the pound, making the gold price equivalent $34.76.

Hoarders resumed their buying after a temporary lull, absorbing £2,356,000 ($11,486,972.50).

The rush for gold was ascribed in financial circles to three factors:

1. Continental interests disturbed by the Russo-Japanese border dispute and the situation in Czechoslovakia are sending their funds to London and converting them into gold for safekeeping.

2. The fear in some quarters that, despite official denials, there is going to be a realignment of the dollar, franc and pound sterling under the agreement among the United States, France and Great Britain. Such action, it was believed, would be followed by an increase in the gold price, thus enhancing the value of hoarders' holdings.

3. Fear that the French franc will be devalued further before the end of the year.

Under the agreement completed Sept. 25, 1936, the United States, France, and Great Britain pledged to consult each other before taking any steps affecting currency exchange values and to "maintain the greatest equilibrium in the system of international exchange."

(France's last action with regard to the franc was taken last May 4, when she announced devalution and stabilization. A day later she fixed 2.79 cents, or 35.0 francs to the dollar, as the bottom level for her

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—The franc slumped in Bourse transactions today, following a drop in bank quotations, and closed at 36.67 to the dollar.

This was a drop of 17½ centimes from yesterday's closing.

The closing quotation against the pound sterling was 178.90, a drop of 49 centimes from yesterday.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 9, 1938

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	90	90	90	90
8.00	Bos Edison	133⅞	133½	133½	133
5.00	Bos Elevated	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½
3.75a	Ea G&F pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
1.00	Emp Group	19½	19½	19½	19½
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	32⅛	32¼	31¾	33
	Georgian A pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
1.00a	Gilchrist	5½	5⅜	5⅜	6⅛
	Mass Util Asso	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2.00a	Mergenthaler	27	27	27	27
.50a	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
6.25a	N E Tel & Tel	108	105	106	108
	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
	Pac Mills	17	16⅞	17	18
	Quincy Min	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
.60b	Shawmut Asso	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
3.10d	Torrington	25	25	25	27
	Un Cop L&M	15c	15c	15c	20c
2.50	Unit Shoe M	79¾	78	78	79½
	Utah M&T	95c	95c	95c	95c
e	Warren Bros	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
25	3¾s '47-43	110.9	110.9	110.9
11	3¼s '48-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
18	3¼s '46-4	109.24	109.23	109.24
13	4s '54-44	114.15	114.15	114.15
1	2¾s '47-45	106.17	106.17	106.17
2	3¾s '56-46	113.4	113.4	113.4
9	4¼s '52-47	118.27	118.27	118.27
2	2¾s '51-48	105	105	105
7	2½s '53-49	102.6	102.5	102.6
2	2¾s '54-51	103.19	103.19	103.19
4	3s '55-51	106.21	106.21	106.21
21	2¾s '60-55	104.8	104.4	104.4
2	2¾s '59-56	103.6	103.6	103.6
27	2¾s '63-58	102.14	102.12	102.12

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	102.23	102.23	102.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
7	Alleghany 5s'44	71½	71	71
8	Allegheny 5s'49	62	61½	61½
5	Alleghany 5s'50 st	27½	27½	27½
1	Allied Stra 4½s'50	93	93	93
2	Allied Stra 4½s'51	93	93	93
2	Allied Stra 4½s'51	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	Allis Chalmers 4s'52	114½	114	114
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	58½	58	58½
7	AmIGChem 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Am Int 5½s'49	101¾	101	101
10	Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
9	Am T&T 3¼s'66	103⅞	103½	103⅞
8	Am T&T 3¾s'61	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
18	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106	106½
1	Ang N Nicarb deb '67	37½	37½	37½
3	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97½	97¾
16	Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97½	97⅞
11	AT&SF 4s '95	107½	106½	107½
2	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	95½	95½	95½
24	AT&SF 4s 1005-55	92¾	92¾	92¾
200	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	100⅜	100⅜
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	106½	106½	106½
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	86	85½	85½
9	A C Line 1st 4s '52	86⅞	86½	86½
1	ACL cit 4s '52	62	62	62
1	A C Line 5s '45	79	79	79
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	53	53	53
22	B&O rfg 6s '95	22½	21¾	21½
27	B&O 1st 5s '48	42	41¾	42
27	B&O rfg 5s '95	22¾	21½	21½
57	B&O 5s '96 P	21¼	20½	20½
33	B&O 5s 2000 D	20	18⅜	18⅜
145	B&O cv 4½s '60	17⅜	15½	15½
11	B&O 4s '48	41⅜	40½	40½
1	B&O 4s P&LE&WV '41	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
6	B&O 4s T '59	32	31½	31½
3	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118	117¼	117¼
3	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105⅜	105½
52	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
20	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2	Boston&Me 5s '67	35	33⅞	33⅞
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	34	34	34
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	36	36	36
24	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	65	64¼	64¼
2	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	77	77	77
7	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¼	99½	99¾
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	73	73	73
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	90	90	90
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57	28	27	27
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117	117	117
8	Can Nat 5s 1/2 '51	115½	115	115
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
1	Can Pac 5s '44	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99¼	99¼
3	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	93	93	93
12	Can Pac 4s perp	80½	80	80½
5	Celotex 4½s '47ww	82¾	82¼	82¼
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
11	Cen Pac 1st ref 4s '49	73½	73	73
5	Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	74	74	74
1	ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Champion P&F4¾s'50	98¼	98	98
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	C&O 4½s '92	117¾	117¾	117¾
6	C&O 3½s '96D	94½	94	94½
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94½	94½	94½
1	CB&Q 4½s'77	88¼	88¼	88¼
15	CG&Q gen 4s '58	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
11	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14¼	14¼
2	Chi&Erie 5s '82	80½	80½	80½
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	18¾	19
17	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10½	10	10
5	CM&SP gen 4s '89	25¾	25½	25½
1	CM&SP 3½s '89	24	24	24
20	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16½	16⅜	16⅜
11	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	6	6
3	CRI&N 4½s '52 A	9½	9½	9½
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
6	CRI&P 4s '88	20	19½	20
3	CRI&P rfg 5s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	CSL&NO 5s '51	70½	70½	70½
1	CTHte&SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
2	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
12	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104½	104½
14	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	88¼	88	88
15	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¼	90¼
3	Childs Co 5s '43	76¼	75	75
1	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug 6
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100	100	NY Steam 4? pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam 4s pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	30	106	106	106	
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	10	81½	81½	81½	Aug 5
31½	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	+1⅞
26	12¾	Norw T&R pf(12¾k)	50	24	23⅞	24	Aug 5
108	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	108	108	108	Aug 4
132	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	30	132	132	132	Jul 26
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	30	45	45	45	Jun 15
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	My 31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	30	4¾	4¼	4¾	+⅜
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
9½	3¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	8	8	8	—1
116	87	Pac Tel & Tel (3e)	10	115	115	115	+3½
145	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	144½	144½	144½	Aug 5
94	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	10	94	94	94	Jul 25
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	111½	111½	111½	My 21
38½	15	Pere Marq pf	210	33	32½	33	
43	17⅞	Pere Marq pr pf	160	37	36	37	
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 26
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	60	3½	3½	3½	
50½	38	Phillips Jones pf	20	38	38	38	My 4
43	36¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	20	41	40½	40½	Jul 27
52	40	Pirelli (1.68¾k)	45	46	46	46	Aug 5
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
90	90	Pitt Cty & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	— 1½
67	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	67	67	67	Jul 20
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Jul 26
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	50	48	48	48	—2
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	30	30	30	
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	41	40¾	41	
12	6	Pitt Term Coal pf	50	8	8	8	Jul 22
122¼	112	Procter & G pf (5)	30	118½	118	118	Aug 8
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	30	136½	136½	136½	Aug 8
8	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	50	7½	7½	7½	Aug 6
85	65	Rev Cop & Br B pf	40	80	80	80	Jul 29
64½	62½	Rev C & B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 29
58½	51¼	Reynolds Tob (2.40e)	10	57½	57½	57½	Aug 5
105	79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	90	99¾	99¾	99¾	Aug 8
94	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	92	92	92	Aug 5
81	58	Safe St 5½% pf (5)	10	78	78	78	Aug 5
5½	2½	St L Southwest	30	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 21
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 12
47⅜	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	130	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅜	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	Aug 5
98	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	96	96	96	Aug 1
102	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Aug 6
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	20	134	134	134	Aug 4
46	29	Spalding I pf	10	41½	41½	41½	Aug 4
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
41½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	30	41½	41½	41½	Aug 6
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	50	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¾
125⅝	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	*10	125	125	125	+1½
47	34	Talcott pfc pf (2¾k)	10	41	41	41	Aug 4
56	35	The Fair pf	30	45	45	45	Jul 27
44	16	Twin City R T pf	20	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 5
118	110⅜	United Bisc pf (7)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	78	78	78	Aug 8
9¼	3½	US Distributing pf	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
172	162¼	US Gypsum pf (7)	20	169½	169	169½	+ ¾
45⅝	40	US Tobacco pf (1¾)	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	Jul 29
147⅝	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	150	150	150	Aug 2
34	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	45	45	45	Aug 5
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	22	22	22	Aug 8
107	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	20	106	106	106	Jul 6
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	105	Va El & P 5.50 pf (6)	40	113	113	113	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C pf	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	50	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
65½	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	10	63	63	63	Aug 5
118½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jul 19
3⅜	1½	Wabash pf B	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 2
45	20	Warner Bros pf	30	44½	43	43	Aug 8
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	⅞	Wells Fargo	90	1	1	1	Jul 29
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	10	84½	84½	84½	— ½
102½	82⅜	West P El 7% pf (7)	10	98	98	98	+ ⅛
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	10	89	89	89	Aug 8
122	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	60	121½	121½	121½	— ⅛
118	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116	116	116	
140	105	West M&M 1 pf(2¾e)	10	134	134	134	+ ⅛
35	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	30	35	35	35	Jul 15
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	My 20
90	65	Wheel & L E pf	50	70	70	70	Jul 25
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	20	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1⅛
102	65½	Wright Aero	20	96	96	96	—2¼
104	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	30	104	103	104	Aug 8

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (r) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	68	68	68	Aug 6
82⅞	71	Con Gig pr pf (6½)	30	82½	82½	82½	Aug 6
66	40	Corn Exchange (3)	10	49½	49½	49½	Aug 8
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	0	81¼	81¼	81¼	Aug 8
13½	8½	Cuba R R pf	20	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	30	69	68½	69	—1½
70	48¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	75	75	75	—1
40	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	40	40	40	Jul 23
108¾	102½	Dayton P&L pf(4½)	50	108¾	108¾	108¾	Aug 5
4⅞	2⅛	Det & Mackinac	80	4	4	4	Jul 22
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe&Ray A (1¾e)	70	36	36	36	— ¼
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	32	32	32	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	110	110	110	Aug 8
116½	113¼	Duq Light 1-pf (5)	20	115¼	115¼	115¼	
171	157	Eastmn Kodak pf(6)	10	169	169	169	Aug 4
108½	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	20	108	107¾	108	Aug 5
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
2	11¼	Fairbanks Co pf	60	8	8	8	— ⅜
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	20	81¾	81¾	81¾	Jul 27
21¼	15	Filene's Sons (½e)	30	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 27
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	103	103	103	— 1
74	50	Proct & Wheeler pf	10	74	74	74	Aug 8
50	25	Frank Simon pf	10	40	40	40	Jul 23
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¾e)	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Aug 8
138	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Aug 2
120½	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	Aug 6
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	37	37	37	Aug 2
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	124	124	124	
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	70	104½	104½	104½	Jul 21
95	85½	Gen Rv Sig pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Jul 21
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	250	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(6)	50	70	69¾	70	Jul 13
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	62½	62½	62½	Aug 4
138	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	135	135	135	Aug 8
40	35	Green Bay&W(7½g)	10	40	40	40	Aug 5
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	49	49	49	Jul 27
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	40	20	20	20	Aug 2
38	30	Hack W of A (1¾)	50	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
100	88¼	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	97	97	97	+ ⅛
98	83	Hanna (M A)$5pf(5)	10	98	98	98	Aug 4
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Aug 8
70	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	80	70	69¾	70	Jul 29
152½	140	Helme (G W) pf (7)	10	149¾	149¾	149¾	
132½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	100	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
112	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	80	111½	111½	111½	
104	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	20	106	106	106	Jul 26
38½	23	Ill Central LL (4)	20	37	37	37	—1
141	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	141	141	141	Jul 18
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	30	90	88½	88½	Jul 29
6	2¼	Int Rv Centl Am	10	4½	4½	4½	Aug 6
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(3¾k)	10	44	44	44	—1
72	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	60	71	71	71	Aug 5
77	63	Int Dept Stra pf (7)	20	77	76½	77	Aug 3
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	30	115	115	115	—5
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Aug 5
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	180	65¾	64½	65½	+ ½
120¼	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	Aug 4
85	63	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	20	85	85	85	Aug 4
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	*20	91	91	91	+ ½
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	40	24	24	24	—6
19½	9	Kinney G R) pr pf	20	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
18	8	Laclede Gas	40	15	14	14	Aug 3
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	30	24¾	24¼	24½	+1¼
117¼	95	Lehigh PC 4½ pf (4)	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	Aug 3
105	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	70	102½	101¾	102	Aug 8
143½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	20	139	139	139	
126	116¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	122	122	122	Jun 29
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry xtd	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	Aug 8
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	390	15½	15	15	— ¼
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	10	156	156	156	
91½	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	10	85	85	85	Jul 30
21	18¼	Maytag Co pf xw(3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
85	70	McLellan Strs pf (6)	100	87	87	87	+2
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	70	70	70	*Aug 3
24¼	14	Menzel 5% pf (2½)	30	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 30
111	74	Midl Stl Prod 1pf (8)	10	110	110	110	—1
94½	89	Milw El Ry pf (6)	20	93	93	93	Jun 17
110	100	Minn-H pf B (6)	10	110	110	110	
1½	½	Minn St P&SS M LL	330	1⅛	1¼	1½	Jul 25
116	111	Monsanto Ch pf(4½)	50	113¾	113¾	113¾	
39⅛	25	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	140	37	36½	36½	
64¾	26	Mullins Mfg pf	40	48	47¾	48	Jul 28
105	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	105	105	105	Aug 5
18	7½	Nash Chat & St L	200	17	15¾	16	Aug 5
112½	106½	Nat Dai P of A (7)	30	112½	112½	112½	Aug 8
113	105¼	Nat Dai P of B (7)	50	113	113	113	Jul 29
137½	127	Nat Lead of B (6)	20	137	137	137	Aug 2
100	99½	Newberry 5% pf(5)	30	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
12	4½	New Orl T & Mex	10	12½	12½	12½	Jul 23
4¾	2	NY Dock	190	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	60	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	20	111½	111½	111½	Aug 1
141	111	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	110	110	110	+1⅛
61	44	NY Lack & W (5)	80	57	57	57	Jul 30

New Capital Financing Shows Big Gain Over Recent Months

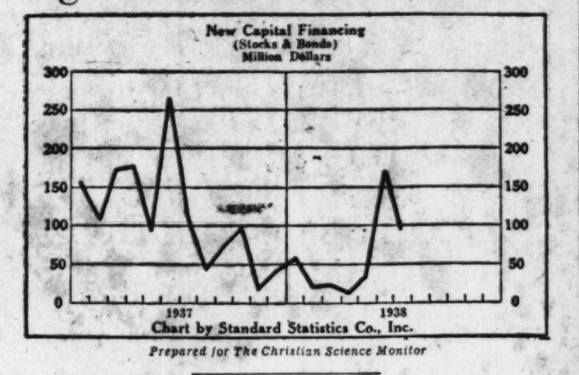

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

New money raised for corporate purposes fell off sharply in the summer of 1937, coincident with the secondary break in stock prices. During the first six months of that year, such issues averaged $163,000,000 a month, whereas the average during the final six months of 1937 was only $66,000,000. In the first five months of the present year, the average was down to only $31,000,000 monthly. In June, however, there was a sharp increase in new money financing and the total increased to $172,000,000. The bulk of this was accounted for by the $100,000,000 issue of U. S. Steel debentures, but even the remainder was well above the level of any of the preceding five months.

Preliminary computations for July indicate a total for the month of $95,000,000 which, while down sharply from June, is actually higher after elimination of the huge Steef issue. The sudden spurt in new capital issues reflects the financing held back to await more favorable market conditions. This opportunity was provided when stock prices advanced in June, and some of the held back offerings were released. It is known that there is a substantial volume of new financing still hanging fire, merely awaiting confirmation of indicated business improvement before being offered.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	NYC cn 4s '98	68	68	68
1	NYC 3¾s'46	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10	NYC 3¼s'52	69¾	69¼	69¼
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58½	58½	58½
14	NY Chi & StL 6s38	54¼	54	54
6	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	47¼	47	47
52	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	42	40½	40¾
6	NY Conn 4½s'53	102½	102½	102½
6	NY Edis 3¼s '85	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67

New York GOP Seeks to Speed Charter Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

legislative chammber, which at present has 150 seats.

The change was made at the insistence of National Committeeman Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican head, who has fought a hard intra-party battle against the move by up-Staters to cut New York City's representation. The new seat will be carved out of the negro section of Harlem.

Both Republicans and Democrats up to now have agreed that reapportionment, which will be fought on strictly partisan lines, should be reserved for the last, and the likelihood is that it will emerge for general debate next week.

Issues Remaining

Meanwhile Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, the Convention's President, has again brought before the leaders the schedule of business remaining on the general orders calendar. This includes, in addition to reapportionment, the creation of future public authorities, the issue of public water power ownership, civil service, suffrage proposals, the article on the State's canals with its issue of tolls, a local finance article to set up uniform fiscal rules for localities, home rule for governmental sub-divisions other than cities and a dozen other proposals ticketed as of a technical nature.

In addition, a contest has been promised on the third reading of the proposed new social welfare article, from which health insurance provision was struck out last week. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner has declared he intends to see that this latter provision is restored.

There is also the possibility that a lapsed proposal like the plan to repeal the State's Constitutional ban against gambling, or that giving the State's high court power over all actions of the Public Service Commission may be brought out again.

To End in September

With clear sailing, the majority leaders hope to have furthered procedure to the point of turning full attention to the important proposals which then will be on the order of final passage—housing, social welfare, taxation, home rule, transit unification for New York City, judiciary, and finance.

The last task of the Convention will be to approve the final draft of the proposed revision as assembled by the Committee on Revision and Submission to the Fall Referendum, and the expectancy now is that this final piece of work will have been concluded by the second week in September.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment Gift Wrappings, Religious Boxes, Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards, 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore; FREE album 10 design; famous Sunshine 21c Christmas Folders; costs 50c, sells $1; engraved personal, business line, good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City. Dept. CM.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous. Personal Christmas Cards. Samples 25c. Exceptional Freelings. 179 Lincoln Dept. 1-B Boston, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Slow 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortments. Same-imprinted cards 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 827 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment Gift Wrappings. Everyday Stationery 50 for $1 Personals. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 611 Westfield, Mass.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY spare time showing my gorgeous, new $1 Assortment 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c box. Friends, others buy eagerly. Other fast-selling Christmas items-imprints. Free Sample Offer. SCHWEN, Dept F-188 Westfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman interested in work with retarded children; must understand methods used in development of the exceptional child. Must be Christian Scientist. Box X-15, 332 North Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

SORTERGRAF (office appliance) needs a few more office trained men not too young, as agency managers. Dignified, interesting, stable work. Selling prices to $1500. Sales often exceed $5000. Many users have bought $15,000 or more. Installations save cost one to six times first year. Commission basis, yet most of our men have been with us three to eight years. No high pressure selling. Investigate at leisure. SORTERGRAF, 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit.

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United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor; 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG couple desire furnished apartment about August 23rd in Lynn, Mass., or vicinity; shower preferred. A. H. BUEHMAN, 114 Edward St., Schenectady, N. Y.

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RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON (near Hendrik Hudson Parkway)—Ten room home, suitable rest home or private school; acre ground, peaceful garden, fine trees; five master bedrooms and two servants; four baths; two-car garage, apartment above; oil burners; walking distance New York Central. NILES & JOHNSON, 27 William Street, N. Y. C.

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AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

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420 5th Ave., S. P. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

Local Classified
(Continued)

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 15th St.—Garden section; room in private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. BU. 2-8519.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, permanent or transient; walking distance The Mother Church. COM. 9323.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT general manager or real estate manager, varied Standard Oil experience. Write Box 8-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN with broad experience and mature judgment desires position as secretary or companion; will go anywhere; references furnished. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Toad-Stool Village

A Story for Children

The green forest was very still and hot. It was summer. Up in the sky the round sun sent down its sunbeams between the tall trees.

In one of these sunbeams sat three little elves. They sat with their chins on their knees; they were thinking. They had come a long way these three little elves whose names were Tim, Tom, and Tat. They were looking for a new home in the green forest and any moment now more of them would come—those who hadn't walked so fast.

"This is a very nice spot," Tim said to Tom. "There's a brook nearby and a sunny rock."

"But we can't live in a brook," Tat answered, "or on a rock. We must have roofs over our heads. We must have twenty roofs for there will be twenty of us when the other little elves arrive."

"Exactly," said Tim.

"Just so," said Tom and they shook their tiny heads.

It was then the sunbeam in which they were sitting vanished. Flash and it was gone up through the leaves of the trees, up, up, up. When it had got very high it went right through a cloud and it whispered, "Little Cloud, Little Cloud, send your raindrops thick and fast, thick and fast. Send them down on the green forest."

"It's getting dark" Tim said to Tom, and down the path came the other little elves. Running and tumbling they were and with them came the raindrops.

The little elves were getting wet; the little elves were getting wetter. They crowded together close by a great tree trunk and waited.

"You see," Tat said at last, "we must have roofs over our heads."

But the raindrops only laughed and splashed down harder than ever. Tat looked at Tim. He had fallen asleep. Tat looked at Tom. He was asleep too, so were all the other little elves.

Night was coming to the green forest. Tat closed one eye. Tat closed the other, and twenty little elves, very wet and far from home slept soundly.

Splash, splash, the raindrops fell—all through the night. But the little elves slept on. They slept very late. They didn't know the sun was up.

Tim was the first little elf to wake. "O-o-h," he cried as he looked round about him. "O-o-h." The other little elves stirred and opened their eyes. They opened their eyes very wide and stared.

All around them were toad-stools sprung up in the rain. A village of toad-stools, that's what Tim saw. Suddenly he began to laugh.

"See," he cried, "a toad-stool for each of us and what better roof when it rains?" He ran out and sat under the nearest one.

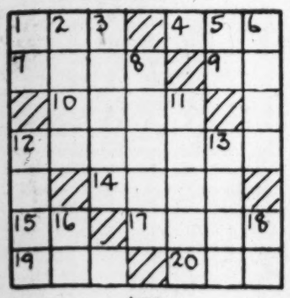
The others ran and tumbled after him, laughing and pushing one another. Each little elf had a toad-stool. Each little elf sang a song!

"Twenty brown toad-stools
Sprung up in the rain!
Twenty wee elves
All happy again!"

A Friend to All

Be friends with everybody. When you have friends you will know there is somebody who will stand by you. You know the old saying, that if you have a single enemy you will find him everywhere. It doesn't pay to make enemies. Lead the life that will make you kindly and friendly to everyone about you, and you will be surprised what a happy life you will live.—Charles M. Schwab.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Malay-Negrito savage
4—Become sticky
7—Star
8—Jumbled type
12—Covered with wax
14—Containers
15—Preposition
17—Narrow way
19—Neap
20—Japanese coin

Down
1—Indefinite article
2—Sound
3—Turn aside
5—Above
6—To obey
8—Profit
11—Heating vessels
13—Balmy
15—Hireling
16—Negation
18—Printer's measure

Answers Appear Among Advertisements

Lion Rock, Overlooking Cheddar, Somersetshire

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

The British Lion Looks Down (From Upper Left)

Daily Anecdote

Solon's Answer

To Solon was once propounded the question: "How could wrongdoing be avoided in the state?"

To this Solon replied, "If those who are not wronged feel the same indignation as those who are."

Jest a Minute

"It's quite all right, old fellow—I don't mind riding backward!"

Good Comes Back

Mental good will is a valuable asset. People are quick to read your attitude or thought toward them. Inner thoughts and feelings are communicated in ways other than by spoken word. The good thoughts you think regarding others are a silent but significant force in drawing people to you and inspiring in them the same good thoughts toward you. Mental good will is reciprocal. The good thoughts you send out to others will return to you multiplied.—Grenville Kleiser.

Odds and Ends

Home Seemed Best

Up to and including 1908, about one-third of the immigrants to the United States went back.

Twice the Population of Canada

It is estimated that the German population in the United States of direct German descent numbers at least 21,000,000.

Colored Oranges

A great many oranges entering commerce are picked green and colored subsequently by the ethylene-gas process.

Our Changing "Wrappers"

Commercial containers have made rapid strides from the day of the wooden box and the strawboard carton to the cellophane wrapper.

America's German Population

Although Chicago's place remains unchallenged, the German population of Milwaukee first exceeded that of St. Louis and Philadelphia in 1910.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bumping the Boats

To play Bumping the Boats, the players form a big circle and take up positions about three feet from one another. On a given signal they all start to run counter-clockwise, each trying to pass in front of the person preceding him. To do this, he must pass on the outer side only. Any person so passed must retire from the ring.

The game continues until there is only one left. As a variation the leader may give a signal at any time, on which all stop, turn about, and then proceed in the opposite direction.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Heights of Happiness

Who is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others, and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though 'twere his own.—Goethe.

In Lighter Vein

Tried Them All

"Do we have to wait very much longer for mummy, Daddy?"

"No, not now. They've just taken the last pair of shoes out of the window."

Aha!

BLOW TORCH
SHOWER GIVEN
FOR MISS WOOD
—Headline in the Saratogian.

For the big June welding!
—New Yorker

Hold Out for £50!

"I've been grossly insulted," fumed the club bore. "Colonel —— has offered me £25 to resign!"

"I should ignore it," counseled a fellow member, "you might get a better offer." — London Evening News.

The Four G's

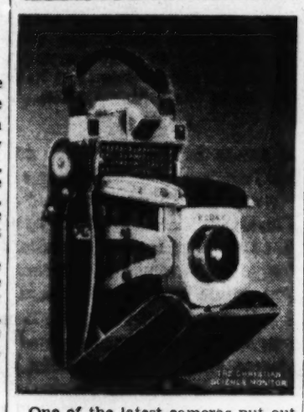
At a tea which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes attended, the hostess had put the cream of her acquaintances on parade for the benefit of the distinguished guest. As he was about to leave, she said, "Well, what do you think of afternoon tea?"

He quickly replied in these four graphic words: "It is giggle, gabble, gobble, git!"

SOMESENSE RHYMES

Congress is resting.
News columns droop;
I'm busy testing
Summer's big scoop.

With the Inventors



One of the latest cameras put out by the Eastman Kodak Company automatically adjusts itself to light conditions by means of an inbuilt photo-electric cell.

Futuristic City

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

An Upside Down Scene in Central Park, New York

'In God We Trust'

Plain folks sometimes do magnificent things. For instance, it is not generally known that it was a plain Maryland farmer who had "In God We Trust" put on American coinage. He wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury urging that, as Americans claimed to be a Christian people, they should make some recognition of the Diety on the coins.

The letter was referred to the Director of the Mint, who indorsed the suggestion and proposed the alternative mottoes: "Our Country, Our God" and "God Our Trust."

In 1862, and again in 1863, Chase urged the matter upon the attention of Congress. Finally, on April 22, 1864, Congress authorized a two-cent piece upon which was first stamped the motto "In God We Trust." And in 1865 the Director of the Mint was instructed to put it on all American coinage.

Brevities

Hamilton Spectator: There is no limit to taxes—nor to promises to reduce them.

Atlanta Constitution: It was in 1886 that the Statue of Liberty was unveiled with her back to Jersey City. This was prophetic.

Quotation for Today

ALL men are liable to err; but prudent and happy is that man who, when he has erred, seeks a remedy, and does not persist in his mistake.

—SOPHOCLES

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Residence Markers

A young man conceived the idea of using heavy sheet metal to make residence markers, carrying the name of owners. These good-looking signs, each letter individually cut out and painted with a special paint which shows up in the dark, appeal to homeowners, especially to professional persons.

They are mounted on a metal bar with a rod attached which fits into the ground.

These residence markers are a distinctive means of identification which attract the eye of passers-by; and the lad has been busy filling orders.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Severe With Oneself

The real man is one who always finds excuses for others, but never excuses himself.—Beecher.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Making a Home

Toronto

The story of John's experience is a cheering and inspirational lesson. An orphan, at the age of seventeen he came to Canada from England through one of the agencies which help young people make a start in the New World. Although he had lived in a town, John had a great love of country life, animals, and all that goes with agriculture. He planned to work a number of years, save his wages, and then buy a farm of his own.

He secured a position on a farm, working for an elderly couple. The farmer and his wife were kindly, country-loving people, who had built up a good farm and a good herd through years of honest work and love for their chosen calling. Although John was not skilled in farm work, his kindness and eagerness soon endeared him to the family. He took upon himself many thoughtful daily acts. He saw to it that the woodbox was never empty. He pumped the water so that the reservoir was always filled. He was proud of the sleek cows and horses, and kept them always well groomed. Gradually, he learned to be a good farmer.

Then one day the farmer was called to jury duty in the county seat. It meant an absence of considerable length on this civic duty. John was left in charge, with a neighbor's son to help. When the farmer returned, he saw that everything had gone well. The work was right on schedule. The farm animals loved John as they did their master.

Two years of faithful, honest, and enjoyable work followed. John became a loved member of the family. Then one day the farmer and his wife told John that they felt at last they had a son; and if he would stay they said they would adopt him—and one day the beautiful farm and all it meant would be his.

Worth Knowing

A Church for Children Only!

The Children's Church is at Barking Road, West Ham, London, Eng. As many as 400 to 500 children attend the services. The children may remain with the church until they are 14 years old.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This is shared by a Hollywood, Calif., reader. The asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*JSOOAKSSL ZE NVSFZGW *ECGCIU: "Z UB GSF XSDG RSD U ISDGCD SR FJC KSDOL; FJC KJSOC KSDOL ZE BA ISVGFDA."

What Word?

What English word will designate a person or article as not being in any place, and yet, without any other alteration than a separation of its 2 syllables, will describe the person or article as being present?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing LOSE to SAVE in 3 moves.

Find the Numbers

The sum of 2 numbers increased by 3 times their product is 83; also 3 times the smaller number exceeds the larger number by 1. Find the numbers.

Fun With Antonyms

From synonyms we turn to words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	sudden	unbelievable	
2	plentiful	slender	
3	reserved	gradual	1
4	credible	superior	
5	subtle	endless	
6	harsh	arrogant	
7	boastful	scanty	
8	inferior	modest	
9	brief	smooth	
10	thick	clear	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Hollywood is quoting Seneca: "I am not born for a corner of the world; the whole world is my country."

What Word? Nowhere; now here.

Letter Changing: Lose, love, lave, save.

Find the Numbers: 3 and 8.

Fun With Antonyms: Sudden—gradual; plentiful—scanty; reserved—arrogant; credible—unbelievable; subtle—clear; harsh—smooth; boastful—modest; inferior—superior; brief—endless; thick—slender.

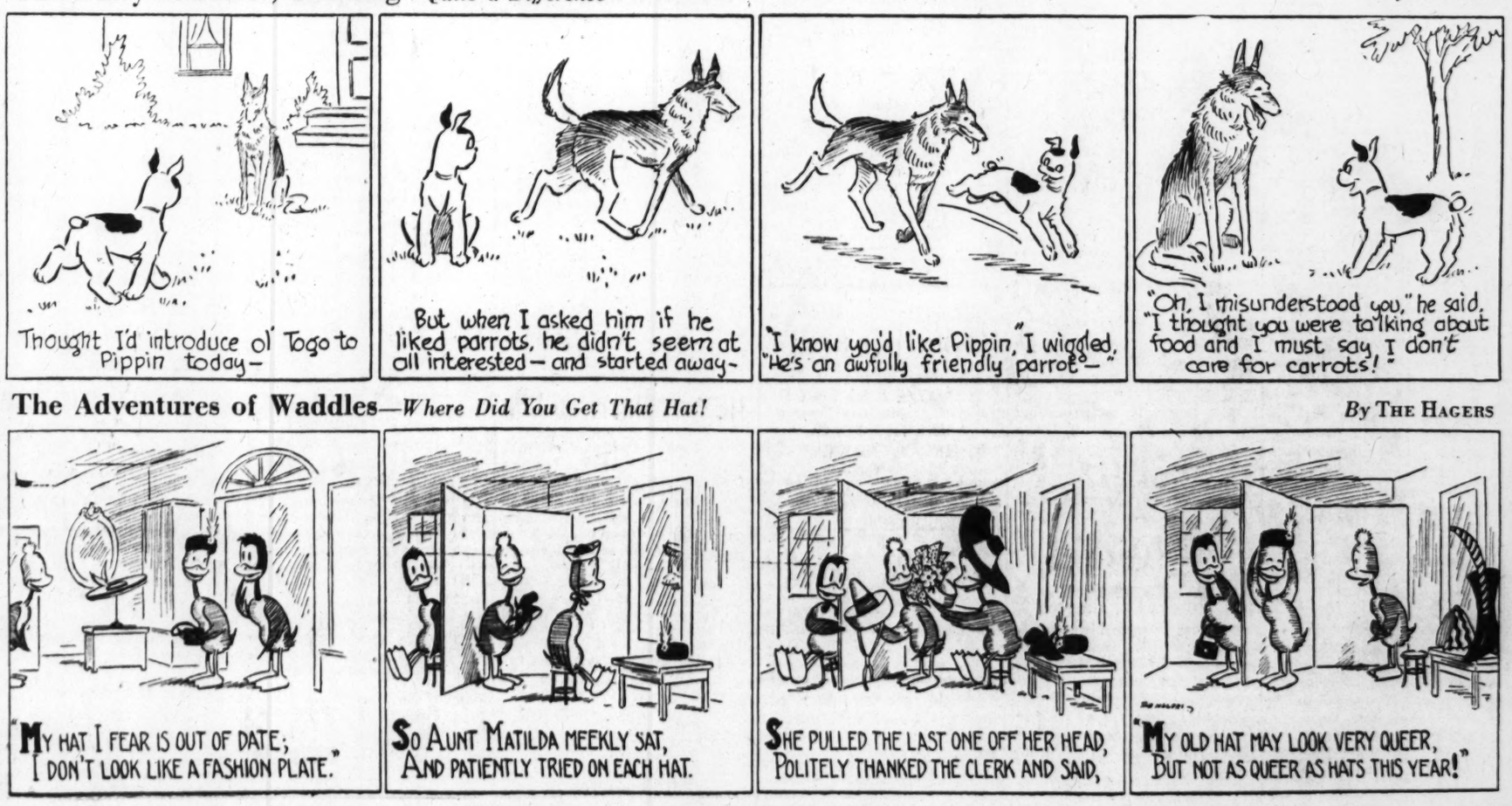
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plunky!*

By LE PELLEY

MOM — WOULD YOU MIND COMING IN AND WASHING MY FACE FOR ME ?
THIS IS CERTAINLY A SURPRISE... DO YOU THINK I CAN GET YOUR FACE CLEANER ??
OH NO — IT ISN'T THAT !
BUT I JUST WASHED MY HANDS A LITTLE WHILE AGO AND NO USE GETTING THEM ALL WET AGAIN !
?
LAND SAKES — YOU DO YOUR OWN WASHING !!!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Quite a Difference*

By CARMACK


Thought I'd introduce ol' Togo to Pippin today—
But when I asked him if he liked parrots, he didn't seem at all interested—and started away—
"I know you'd like Pippin," I wiggled, "He's an awfully friendly parrot—"
"Oh, I misunderstood you," he said. "I thought you were talking about food and I must say, I don't care for carrots!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where Did You Get That Hat!*

By THE HAGERS

MY HAT I FEAR IS OUT OF DATE;
I DON'T LOOK LIKE A FASHION PLATE."
SO AUNT MATILDA MEEKLY SAT,
AND PATIENTLY TRIED ON EACH HAT.
SHE PULLED THE LAST ONE OFF HER HEAD,
POLITELY THANKED THE CLERK AND SAID,
"MY OLD HAT MAY LOOK VERY QUEER,
BUT NOT AS QUEER AS HATS THIS YEAR!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Licensed Bombing

Ends

"SHANGHAI, August 9—Japanese bombing planes yesterday raided Nanchang, Kiangsi Province capital in central China, killing sixty-three persons and wounding eighty-three. Two hundred houses were destroyed." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"ARMS EXPORTS RISE DESPITE HULL PLEA—Licenses for $7,776,345 Granted in June Against $5,606,618 in Previous Month." (From New York Times headline on report of State Department licenses for American arms exports.)

Emotions

SLAYING of a Sudeten German after a café brawl in which political arguments appeared to have inflamed personal emotions is not the sort of spark one should expect to set fire to European tinder.

This incident is not international. It does not represent Czech arrogance toward the Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia. It does not bespeak enmity between the Slavs, who are most numerous in Czechoslovakia, and the minority, of which Germany's leaders have appointed themselves guardians. Rather it focuses attention on the fact that there remains some division of opinion even among the German people in Czechoslovakia as to where their future most hopefully lies—in the keeping of Prague or Berlin.

For the Sudeten German whose murder shakes somewhat the surface calm which has pervaded Europe's potential storm center during Lord Runciman's mission there, was reported killed by other Sudeten Germans who did not share his enthusiasm for Konrad Henlein's Berlin-supported doctrines. The danger of such an event clearly is not in its true international implications but in the use that may be made of it for propaganda purposes, for inflaming national emotions to the reckless pitch of those in a café brawl.

Recognized for what it is, the latest bit of startling news from the historic borderline where Slav meets Teuton does not compare even in superficial importance with previous incidents which might have made all the difference between peace and war—but were not allowed to.

Wages and Dole

TWO duties, which appear to be contradictory, have been imposed by law upon the British Unemployment Assistance Board. One is to provide adequate relief for the needs of the families of the unemployed. The other is to restrict the scale on which relief is given so that it may not compete with wages and encourage people to avoid work.

The difficulty arises from low wages in certain trades, where payment may be adequate to the needs of a single man, but provides only a bare subsistence for a family with several children. Thus it happened that in more than 30,000 cases, according to a recent report of the Board, the applicant for public relief was as well off with the Board's allowance as he would have been in employment.

What is the remedy? To reduce the relief would mean semi-starvation for 30,000 families. If the anomaly is to be removed, it can only be by providing better wages for workers with large families. When the question was broadly debated in the House of Commons it drew from Mr. Harold Macmillan, a Conservative, the statement that the wage structure in Britain is such that one third of the working population is kept below a proper standard of nutrition, and he suggested that revolutionary views should be taken by the Government looking toward the better distribution of consumers' goods.

But in the meantime there are palliatives which would ease the situation. Mr. Leopold Stennett Amery, an ex-Cabinet Minister and a Conservative by no means of the Left, urged that the time had now come for providing family allowances at least in cases of large families.

The proposal is not viewed with enthusiasm by trade unionists, who point out that it offers little more than to equalize the poverty of the poor among themselves. But it is valuable that the question should be ventilated in connection with public assistance. For it is admitted that it would be a disgrace to the State if public relief were such that children went hungry. The State takes action to prevent that. But in doing so it is revealed that it is forced to pay, in some cases, as much as industry is paying to full-time workers. That this is a poor reflection upon the organization of industry in a civilized and reputedly rich country is generally admitted in the House of Commons.

So from all sides of the House comes the demand for a constructive social policy to protect the people against the uncertainties of peace, and to face it with as much determination as is applied to the problem of rearmament.

Harlem Produces a Plan

PEOPLE with a will to reach agreement can make their agreement work. The people of New York's Harlem district have shown the will. The Uptown Chamber of Commerce, representing businesses operated by white owners, and the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, acting for hundreds of Negro organizations, have worked out a plan to share employment in the retail shops of Harlem.

The successful operation of this plan should end a long period of ill-feeling which has resulted from a sense of discrimination against Negroes by white employers in Harlem. Indeed, proof of the workability of the agreement might well be a prelude to its being used in other cities where a similar problem exists. The plan provides that as white employees are discharged for cause, or leave their jobs of their own accord, they are to be replaced by Negroes until one third of all positions in Harlem stores are held by Negroes. Negroes are to receive promotions and pay increases without discrimination.

With a continuing appreciation by both the whites and the Negroes of the responsibilities which this understanding imposes on them, there seems to be no reason why each race should not gain an increased respect for the other. Usefulness and fairness are possessions of all races, though sometimes an enlightened attitude is required to provide the opportunity to prove this. Harlem appears now to have such an opportunity, and the fact that an agreement has been reached is one good sign that it can be made to work profitably for all concerned.

Why?

ONE newspaper account called it a "gasoline rodeo," but the average reader will suspect there is more to the story than the names of the driver and his victims and of the police officer who overtook him walking away from the scene of the third collision. What was there about the driver's actions that attracted the attention of other motorists so that by the time he had struck the third machine a procession of spectators was cruising in his wake? What caused this damaging effect?

The officer at the scene informed the Monitor the man had been drinking. In its account of the "gasoline rodeo," the newspaper omits this statement. By refusing to print that fact, the story makes it appear as though the offender had been driving under the influence of gasoline. Why did it withhold what may possibly be the fact about the cause? Is it because from the viewpoint of newspapers dependent upon revenues from liquor advertising the cause in such cases is considered more damaging than the effects?

Beauty Pays Dividends

A PRACTICAL-MINDED world, while heartily approving conservation programs from the standpoint of esthetics, has come to realize that there is a practical side to beauty. This is largely because American tourists spend a total of $4,000,000,000 annually, and they do not spend their money in districts which have been despoiled by commercial interests and their natural beauty defaced.

For instance, last year Wisconsin's Public Service Commission refused a utilities company permission to dam the Potato River on the sole grounds that it would destroy the stream's natural beauty. This placing of esthetic above material values was based on a Wisconsin law which declares enjoyment of natural scenic beauty to be a public right.

A few years before that Kentucky citizens, led by a courageous Louisville editor, prevented the similar destruction of Cumberland Falls, said to be second in volume only to Niagara east of the Rockies. Now thousands visit a beautiful State Park at the site of the cataract.

In England, by means of an open-air play, with elaborate scenery, E. M. Forster, the author, is campaigning for the rescue of the lovely county of Surrey from the horrors of billboards and jerry builders, and a writer in the magazine, Dynamic America, urges restoring the beauty of roadsides in the United States by a campaign of boycotting rural billboard advertisers.

"Boycott" is a strong word, as the writer admits. Possibly a better method would be the one he suggests of writing post cards or letters to outdoor advertisers who offend. If a sufficient number of consumers should protest, perspicacious businessmen might readily heed the warning.

Another method is such a prohibitory law as that of Massachusetts, which other States might with benefit emulate.

CORRIGAN still maintains he thought he was flying to California when he crossed the ocean. Whatever are the facts in the case of this young aviator, the public has long been convinced he was Eire-minded.

The "Gray Wolf"

Book News of the Day

MOST dictatorships, historic as well as modern, have an underlying pretense. It is that the dictator is really a very democratic fellow at heart, and that he is only exercising power temporarily, until the people shall have learned how to rule themselves.

So it is no surprise to find Hanns Froembgen, in his apologia for KEMAL ATATURK (New York: Hillman-Curl, $3) explaining that the dictator of Anatolia had no wish to be a dictator.

"The dictatorship was to him," Mr. Froembgen writes, "a necessary evil, which would have to stay until the people were ready to govern themselves." But in the very next sentence he points out that Kemal was "no friend of liberal democracy. A soldierly-disciplined, well-led national State was his creed. He saw in that the state form of the future."

From this, progress is simple to the depicting of Kemal as a man who "had none of the human weaknesses of a Napoleon" and who "despised" fame and glory. Clearly this is a big order, even for a dictator. But to depict his attainment of power as being accomplished "without bloodshed and without barbarism" is to err on the opposite side of those chronicles which, not without some measure of justice, have accused the post-war Turkish regime of both.

Mr. Froembgen, however, does present a picture of the national problems and aspirations, written in heroic sacrifice at Gallipoli and in the symbolism of the modern capital of Angora. His interpretation both of Turkey's wartime and post-war policies is essentially from the German viewpoint which the author, writing originally in that tongue, understands somewhat better than he does the nuances of the British position.

The actors in the Anatolian drama are weighed less upon their ideals and their viewpoints than upon their personal loyalty to the "Gray Wolf." To have remained steadfast to their revolutionary chief is, to Mr. Froembgen, sufficient indication of integrity and worthiness.

Yet this is a readable book, for it asks little beyond simple acceptance of the complacent thesis that the Turks were oppressed by a decaying religious and political regime, and that Kemal was their liberator. Certainly, in these tenets, there is a large element of truth. But for other aspects of the Turkish scene—also true—the reader must perforce look elsewhere.

Gx

That's Different

1933
"WELL! I'VE VOTED THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET ALL MY LIFE. THIS NEW DEAL MAY BE A MIGHTY GOOD THING. SHOULDN'T BE SURPRISED BUT WHAT WE NEEDED A LITTLE STIRRING UP."
1937
"WHAT IF THE COUNTRY IS IN DEBT MORE THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN? THE PRESIDENT SEEMS TO BE PRETTY SANGUINE THAT EVERYTHING WILL COME OUT ALL RIGHT — I GUESS THERE'S NO NEED TO WORRY."
THE NEWS
1938
"WHAT'S THIS - A THIRD TERM - CAN YOU IMAGINE THAT? WHAT ARE THEY THINKING ABOUT? ARE WE GOING INTO A DICTATORSHIP?"
THE NEWS SIGNS A THIRD TERM
Ewing

Symbol of Polite Society

"LOOK at that! What is it?" someone said idly, as we dawdled up Madison Avenue in a July sunset's afterglow.

"That" was in a luggage store window. It was about six or seven inches long, with ivory knobs at either end, one a little smaller than the other. It looked as if, unrolled, the silken fatness between the two ivory knobs might turn out to be a very old Chinese scroll, with decorative, squat figures in gold and vermillion, and legends having to do with filial piety.

The proprietor of the store came and stood in the doorway. It seemed an odd hour in which to expect anyone would come to buy luggage, but hope springs eternal. . . .

"That," he murmured, smiling slightly, "is an umbrella. Nice size isn't it? Tuck in your pocketbook."

"That little thing—an umbrella? Why it must open out to doll's size."

"You'd be surprised," said the man. "Like to step in and see it?"

"Oh no," we said, lamely. "We're just looking."

"Come again," said the man, not to be outdone.

Umbrellas have certainly changed since Jonas Hathaway tickled London one day in 1750 with one. Jonas Hathaway was an English philanthropist and traveler. He traveled a lot, among other places, in China. That's how he came by an umbrella to hoist over his head that rainy October day in London, to the scandalized doubt of all who were in the streets.

For umbrellas seem to have originated in the Orient, if not in China itself. Its practical uses in eastern countries were impartially distributed between protection from sun and rain, and its aesthetic and cultural implications. The antiquity of the umbrella as a symbol of social status among Hindus is well authenticated. An early King of Siam, besides himself having a graduated social scale of umbrellas for members of the court, prevented the great bulk of his subjects from owning any umbrellas at all—and of course they weren't permitted to borrow them either!

Umbrellas, the forbears of this curiously mechanized little object lying in the window of the Madison Avenue shop in a city of a new world that could not have been imagined in his times, were formally used at the feasts of Dionysius. After the founding of Constantinople, the great habitually carried umbrellas. Glorius said the umbrella came to Rome from the Etruscans. Certainly it has always been a mark of personal distinction among the Arabs.

And Stevenson wrote, in his MEMOIRS AND PORTRAITS: "It is wonderful to think what a turn has been given to our whole society, because our climate is essentially wet, by the umbrella. A mere arbitrary distinction, like the walking swords of yore, might have remained the symbol of respectability, had not raw mists pointed the inclination of society to another expression of the virtue. . . A ribbon of the Legion of Honor, or a string of medals, might prove a person's courage; a professorial chair his study and acquirement; but it was the habitual carriage of the umbrella that stamped respectability, that has become the acknowledged index of social position. . . .

"Robinson Crusoe has presented us with a touching instance of the hankering after umbrellas inherent in the civilized and educated mind. . . . The umbrella is the 'Urim and Thummin' of respectability."

An early Maharajah of Najpoor gave the strictest kind of injunction to his royal umbrella-maker, that his "elegant machines" should be made of 16 stretchers and ribs covered with silk emblazoned in gold and silver embroideries.

In 1773, there was an umbrella carried in Paris which was fitted with a lightning rod.

In 1863, Germany produced one that had glass windows.

In 1938, umbrellas in luggage store windows are six inches long and look like ancient rolled up Chinese scrolls.

The "machine" has at least through its history had the versatility of elegance.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Urge to Secede

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM Russia comes the announcement that, at least for the time being, a more or less incipient effort by the residents, nearly 3,000,000 in number, of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic to secede from the U. S. S. R. has been thwarted by the Moscow officials. By the people of the world as a whole the modestly-displayed news dispatch will, quite naturally, be regarded as only slightly significant. It records, perhaps, merely another incident in the struggle which is going on in a much-troubled and sorely-beset nation between the privileged few and the under-privileged masses.

As generally defined and understood, the term "secession" has an unsavory and objectionable import. But it may be interesting to recall the fact that in human history the signal and important advances in attaining and achieving those liberties most highly prized have been made, not by the conformists, but by courageous non-conformists and dissenters. The established order, so called, is seldom so firmly or securely established that it can withstand the revealing and shattering light of a superior intelligence and the realization of emancipating power.

The curtailment and abridgement of human liberties have been imposed, whether economically, culturally, or otherwise, only when those people, concerned have failed or neglected, because of ignorance or carelessness, to assert and defend themselves against aggression and usurpation. At a distance, as we are quite inclined always to imagine ourselves to be from the actual scene of this conflict, we assume, as in the case of the secessionists in Asiatic Russia, that after twenty years the power and authority of the Soviet rule have become absolute and unshakable.

But if we read our histories, if we scan even casually the record of human endeavor and human successes through the ages, we become aware of the significant fact that to those who have dared to defy despotic rule and to assert their promised freedom is due the reward of merit and the credit for all that has been achieved. It is not within the power of even those temporarily in the seats of the mighty to forever subjugate and enslave their fellowmen.

It is regrettable, and to the people of enlightened and progressive countries incomprehensible, that in this day and age any nation should permit itself to fall under the undisputed control of a self-imposed regime, no matter how benign or generously disposed. And yet in many countries of the world, it may be finally disclosed, this process of abject surrender, careless dependence and yielding to ambitious leadership is going on, silently and secretly. It is destructive of human initiative and subversive of political and economic independence. In the remote region of far-off Russia there is being attempted, perhaps unsucessfully, what might have been accomplished had it been undertaken two decades ago.

The organized and formal act of secession, no matter what the motive or actuating impulse, is a major undertaking. Against it are arrayed all the powers and forces of intrenched and organized authority. The weapons of this warfare are usually unequally divided. But even against vested power and authority, unless these are representative of acknowledged human rights, there must eventually prevail that which is right, and that which embodies and establishes the ideals of fundamental justice.

The practical and immediate lesson to be learned is that it is vitally necessary to stand guard at the outposts and in the councils where these conflicts are continually going on, that no falsely-inspired leaders persuade us to barter away or surrender our heritage of freedom. The temptation may come, as it came in Russia's hour of decision and surrender, to look to some individual or some board of strategy for leadership and undisputed direction. That, if there is danger, is the danger which the great democracies of the world face today.

It is not disloyal, either morally or politically, to secede from the councils of those who, under whatever pretense, may seek to take from the people the right and privilege of complete self-determination. The processes by which this surrender and usurpation are accomplished are simple and always progressive. The first and most important step is to create within the body politic the belief that the people are no longer competent to govern themselves. The surrender is first to administrative authority, and finally to dictatorial authority.

The Wide Horizon

For Curiosity

By Pearl Strachan

WHEN I come eventually to write my "Biography of Unimportant People," I shall start, I think, with Mrs. Bricks, who first aroused my admiration for the United States of America. Mrs. Bricks was poor and humble and uneducated. She had no snobbishness in her because she had never met anyone humbler than herself on whom to look down. I doubt, however, if she ever would have been snobbish under any circumstances, for she was a genuine and practical Christian, of the Primitive Methodist kind.

She told me President Wilson was a great man, and President Wilson, she went on to explain, was the king of America, and was responsible for our having tins of beans, and bacon, full of brine after a mine explosion and long saturation in the Irish Sea, whereas, without his help, even our ration coupons would probably have fetched us no food at all.

Americans, she had heard, actually treated every one as an equal, which, to my youthful mind, was difficult to grasp, for how could Mrs. Bricks, who never sounded a single one of her aitches, be equal to the Minister, who had no aitch trouble whatever? And how could Mr. Bricks, who wore corduroys and clogs, and carried his dinner in a red cotton handkerchief, be the equal of Mr. Barley, who owned the weaving shed and carried a gold-headed walking stick? I had not at that time read Charles Dickens's "American Notes," in which he praised the condition of factory girls in Lowell, Massachusetts, and, begging the question of comforts "above their station," went on to say, "Are we quite sure that we in England have not formed our ideas of the 'station' of working people, from accustoming ourselves to the contemplation of that class as they are, and not as they might be?"

Just why we who were born under the Union Jack should allow ourselves to be so culpably incurious about a country which has gone farther than the most idealistic Victorian statesman ever dreamed of, in putting Christian principles into practice, is perplexing, to say the least.

Perhaps the American guidebooks are misleading. Lists of battle markers and heroes' graves leave a foreigner unexcited. Motion pictures give anything but an accurate picture of American life. The United States is not a market centered in Wall Street, nor is it a land of materialists alone. Within two miles of where I sit writing, in a New England city, I can pick at random a number of cases which flatly refute that fallacy: a group of women are consenting to work without salary, using up their small savings, in order that a service to the immigrant in distress may be carried on. College trained men and women are accepting a mere pittance to keep within the budget of an institution performing an educational service. A businessman has contributed most of his fortune to helping young boys to surmount the limitations of a slum, gangster vicinity. A street full of mill workers spend their Sundays and holidays laboring on a dumping ground, to convert it into a place of recreation for the neighborhood children.

America is becoming the home of a vast number of the world's art treasures. Americans preserved the traditional art of Japan, when that country, in a zealous effort to be western, started to fling away its paintings and sculptures, in the nineties. For the thorough study of Titian, El Greco, Goya, Rembrandt and many other European masters, it is necessary to make a tour of American galleries.

In a recent article by Anne O'Hare McCormick, in the New York Times, deploring the ignoring of American news in the European journals, the writer tells of meeting during her travels, an elderly Roman, who, being one of those rare Europeans, she points out, who ever remark "that America has already solved Europe's most desperate problem," said to her: "The truth is that you have done everything we have failed to do: you have made a United States of Europe; you have taken our serfs and made them free, our poorest and made them rich, our most irreconcilable strains and given them peace. Using the same seamy stuff we all employ, and starting from scratch, no country has gone so far to remake the world." Mrs. Bricks was instinctively right.

Mirror of World Opinion

London Wants War Debt Settlement

IT HAS to be borne in mind that President Roosevelt has full power to conclude a trade agreement with Great Britain, but that he has no power to conclude a new debt agreement.

This point was emphasized by a banking authority yesterday because an idea appeared to prevail in many quarters that signatures to an Anglo-U. S. trade treaty could be followed immediately by a settlement of the war debts question. Congress, however, has retained full control over the international debts problems and Congress does not meet for another six months.

There is a growing desire in the City to reach a settlement of the debts question.—*Financial Times*, London.